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Talks on Lebanon Break Off; Official Reports a 'Failure'

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — Lebanese peace talks ended abruptly Tuesday and a Lebanese government spokesman called the national reconciliation conference here a failure.

Government sources said the conference had agreed on only a superficial document that declared an "Arab identity" of Lebanon, a strengthened cease-fire, a disengagement of forces and formation of a 32-member committee to study constitutional reforms.

A cease-fire was declared last week but by the ninth and last day of the conference there had been at least 50 deaths in continued fighting in Beirut.

A member of President Amin Gemayel's delegation, Joseph Saadeh, called the conference "a failure" and said the points of agreement were "a bare minimum."

The Druze Muslim leader, Walid Jumblat, following the Shiite Muslim leader, Nabih Berri, out of the hotel where the talks were held, said, "beware the Ides of March" — the warning that preceded the assassination of Julius Caesar.

Other sources familiar with the final negotiations said there had been no agreement.

"They can't say to the world press and to the Lebanese people that there is no agreement," he said. "It's now that war will really start in Lebanon."

Mr. Jumblat warned earlier that failure of the conference would lead to "thousands of dead and wounded" in new fighting.

The talks were earlier reported to be close to deadlock over a new power-sharing formula that the Muslims have demanded to end the Christians' dominance in Lebanese political life.

Mr. Jumblat had accused leaders of the Christian factions of refusing to "recognize the realities" of Lebanon with its Muslim majority.

The Druze leader said that Christian leaders had gone "to the extremes at the last minute" to stir up emotional issues that would undermine the conference. He publicly asked the Christian militias "if it is worth it to die for these people who have their minds ossified by time and the fact of history."

"We are fighting for a new Lebanon," Mr. Jumblat said.

"I am asking the other side, what is the fighting for? For this class of people who have already died — not yet buried, but have died a long time ago," he said.

Syria's government newspaper Tishrin had warned of drastic measures if the peace talks ended without an agreement.

"We say it again, Lebanon's salvation starts with bringing the country out of the sectarian quagmire where some are trying to drown it," the newspaper said. "Will the princes of confessions and tribal chiefs learn this lesson or have they become so insensitive that only cauterization will work with them?"

There had been rumors of an agreement on a final compromise document when a session of the talks opened late Monday night.

But, after a 90-minute session, an adviser to Mr. Gemayel, Wadih Haddad, said there were "questions" about a new nine-page document presented to the conference by the Lebanese president.

The document was supposed to have been largely agreed to during private negotiations that preceded the full session, but instead of a final agreement the session produced more arguments.

Former President Suleiman Franjeh "refused categorically to limit the power of the president such as they are proposing," a spokesman for Mr. Franjeh, a Maronite Christian, said. Since 1943, all presidents of Lebanon have been Maronite Christians.



Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, left, talked Tuesday with President François Mitterrand of France in Brussels. They had a breakfast meeting on the EC's problems.

Constitutional Amendment on Prayer In Schools Is Rejected by U.S. Senate

WASHINGTON — The Senate on Tuesday rejected a constitutional amendment to permit organized prayer in the nation's public schools, handing President Ronald Reagan a major defeat.

The vote was 56-44 in favor of the measure, 11 votes short of the two-thirds needed for passage of a constitutional amendment.

The vote followed two weeks of heated debate and intensive lobbying by the president, who made the school prayer issue a major plank in his re-election effort.

The amendment supported by the president read: "Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prohibit individual or group prayer in public schools or other public institutions. No person shall be required by the United States or any state to participate in prayer. Neither the United States nor any state shall compose the words of any prayer in the public schools."

Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, leader of the Senate's majority Republicans, said as debate on the measure drew to a close that the choice was to "either restore the neutrality of the state with respect to religion, or officially affirm an anti-religious bias in our schools."

He added, "This amendment simply restores the neutrality which ought always to have been the case in the exercise of religion."

But Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., a Republican of Connecticut who led the opposition to the amendment, said the proposal "would have us forfeit our birthright of religious liberty for a mess of speculative political potage."

He said, "We cannot bring our children closer to God by blaring a formula over the public address system of our schools."

Mr. Weicker added: "This is not a political issue. It should not be a political issue. If anyone makes it so, I hope it will be the cause of their defeat, Republican or Democrat."

Mr. Reagan, in a letter to supporters of the amendment who gathered in Washington for the vote, said the First Amendment "was designed to protect our religious liberty, not restrict it."

"But there are those who have distorted its meaning to achieve a freedom from religion instead of freedom of religion," he said.

Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, an amendment supporter, told the Senate following the vote, "We have just begun to fight. As long as I'm in the U.S. Senate, there will be other rounds."

But Mr. Weicker said, "I don't think this particular battle will be fought again this year."

"You've almost seen the crest of the wave," he said, adding that if the amendment had passed, "it would have been off to the races on every conceivable constitutional amendment."

In an initial reaction from the White House, a deputy press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, said, "We're certainly disappointed."

The inability of amendment supporters to agree on what form school prayer should take, or on who should write or choose the prayer, hampered their efforts to put together a winning coalition.

The Senate had rejected, 81-15, an alternative proposal that would have permitted only silent prayer or reflection in the nation's classrooms.

The amendment voted down Tuesday was designed to overturn 1962 and subsequent Supreme Court rulings that organized prayer in the public schools violated the separation of church and state enshrined in the Constitution.

Proponents said the Constitution's framers did not intend that wall of separation to bar organized prayer in public facilities, but rather to prohibit the establishment of any particular religion as an officially sanctioned one.

Opponents said any government-sanctioned prayer in public schools put the rights of minority religious groups at risk. They said there was no way a child could not feel coerced into participating in prayer that a teacher helped organize in the classroom. And they noted that students already could pray silently in school.

On the House side, a similar amendment is before the Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on civil and constitutional rights. The subcommittee's chairman, Representative Don Edwards, a Democrat of California, opposes the amendment, as do most House leaders, but has scheduled hearings on March 29.

EC Summit Resolves Some Farm Issues but Fails on U.K. Rebate

By Axel Krause
 International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — A European Community summit meeting ended Tuesday night with a partial agreement on agricultural prices but without resolving the issue of Britain's contribution.

President François Mitterrand of France, who presided over the two-day conference, said he would begin working immediately to resolve remaining issues before the next summit meeting, scheduled for June in France.

Community foreign ministers meeting Tuesday night blocked a \$630-million budget refund for Britain for 1983 in what diplomats described as direct retaliation for Mrs. Thatcher's attitude, Reuters reported.

[Mrs. Thatcher reacted quickly, saying that the British cabinet on Thursday would discuss whether to withhold Britain's payments to the community budget.]

The agreement was viewed by delegation sources as a highly qualified success. Many of the issues related to agriculture and budgetary questions will be submitted to foreign ministers in the next few weeks.

Mrs. Thatcher rejected a proposal by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany that would increase Britain's budget refund from 750 European Currency Units (\$638 million) to 1 billion ECUs annually over five years.

"Europe of the 10 is not dead," Mr. Mitterrand said, adding that nevertheless it had received "an extra wound."

He said that the partial failure was "more serious than the failure of the Athens summit last December because it was the second time."

The Athens meeting broke down without agreement on any issues. But Mr. Mitterrand also termed as "less serious" the unresolved points at the Brussels conference.

"We have reached some agreements, progress has been made here," he said.

Mr. Mitterrand was asked how the EC would continue to finance the farm programs that threaten to bankrupt the community this year. He indicated that the EC could continue to meet its obligations based on national contributions, loans and efforts of the EC Commission to find funds.

He added that he would be making "a certain number of proposals" regarding the future of the community at the next meeting.

Mr. Thatcher, who held fast to her demand to win a substantial rebate in Britain's contribution, said she would continue to press for concessions in the months before the June meeting.

The agreements on agricultural reform included limiting the growth of spending on farm-price subsidies and phasing out Monetary Compensatory Units, a system of protecting farmers in some countries against currency fluctuations.

The agreement also included a provision to increase the financial resources of the EC by increasing the turnover tax used to finance EC budgets from one percent to 1.4 percent.

The proposals also called for negotiations with the United States for limiting imports of cereal substitutes into the community. The EC initiative has previously been attacked by the Reagan administration on the ground that it violates existing trade regulations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Earlier in the day, a British spokesman said several governments were having "difficulties" with some issues, including West Germany's role in financing the refund for Britain and the opposition of Ireland to limitations on its milk production.

At one point Tuesday afternoon, Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland walked out of the meeting in protest and indicated that Ireland would veto any agreement that did not satisfy his demands.

The negotiations were continuing without Mr. FitzGerald, who was represented in the meetings by his foreign minister, Peter Barry.

EC agricultural ministers agreed last week to limit dairy production, but Ireland, Italy, Greece and Luxembourg have challenged the agreement on the ground that it placed unacceptable burdens on their farmers.

The rebate problem centered on the amount that would be required to pay for Britain's rebate and how it would be split among EC countries. A French government spokesman declined to confirm that France might agree to pay around 40 percent of the British refund.

As the EC meeting opened its second and final day, France's Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants Agricoles, to which more than half of the country's 1.2 million farmers belong, began its three-day annual convention amid growing protests by farmers against proposed EC agricultural reforms.

Farmers across France demonstrated Monday against proposed reforms.

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Soviet Region Is Struck By Powerful Earthquake

MOSCOW — A powerful earthquake on Tuesday struck the Soviet Central Asian republics of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, destroying buildings in at least one town and one city and rocking the major cities of Tashkent and Samarkand, Tass reported.

The official news agency made no mention of casualties in its first report from the area. It said the earthquake shook towns and cities on a 400-mile (640-kilometer) line from Tashkent southwest to Ashkhabad on the Soviet-Iranian border.

In Iran, Tehran radio reported that the quake shook Mashhad and other Iranian cities in the northeastern province of Khorasan, but it gave no word on damage or casualties. Mashhad is about 50 miles south of the Soviet border and 475 miles east of the Iranian capital. The Tehran radio report was monitored in London.

Soviet authorities rarely give details on damages and casualties from natural disasters. The fact that damage was reported could indicate that the quake caused serious destruction.

In normal Tass reports of such quakes there is the line saying: "There were no casualties." The absence of this in Tuesday's reports suggested the possibility of a high number of injuries or deaths.

The U.S. Geological Survey in Golden, Colorado, said it registered the quake at 7.1 on the Richter scale of ground motion. This would make it a major quake capable of heavy damage.

Tass said the earthquake hit hardest in Gazi, a small town severely damaged by an earthquake in 1976. In the Uzbek city of Bukhara, and in the Turkmen city of Chardzhou just across the border.

"In the towns of Gazi, Bukhara and populated localities near the epicenter, some buildings were destroyed," Tass said.

Emergency aid was sent to "the population of the areas rocked by the quake," the agency said. It said that both local and national emergency agencies had been mobilized.

Tass said the quake was centered in the Bukhara region of Uzbekistan, about 1,700 miles southeast of Moscow near the Afghanistan border.

Tashkent, with population of about two million, is the capital of Uzbekistan and is reported to have been largely rebuilt with quake-resistant buildings after a 1966 quake destroyed its central section.

Soviet Central Asia has been rocked by a series of minor earthquakes in recent weeks, a pattern that often precedes a major geological disturbance.

In rare live footage of a disaster area, the nightly television news program Vremya on Thursday showed thousands of buildings, including homes, hospitals, stores and schools damaged by the quakes.

The program said more than 1,500 quakes had been recorded since February in the mountainous region of Namangan, northeast of the earthquake reported Tuesday in Bukhara.

"It is necessary to build houses for 9,000 families — a town, 23 schools and 16 kindergartens," Vremya said.

Vremya said there had been no casualties but that a huge effort was under way to care for the homeless. The program showed people living in tents and mobile homes and children attending makeshift schools.

The area lies along one of the fault lines in the Earth's crust and is particularly prone to violent seismic upheavals.

The cities of Bukhara and nearby Samarkand, where the earthquake was described as powerful, are among the most heavily populated areas in the Soviet Union. They are rich with mosques and historical monuments more than 1,000 years old.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)



Illinois Outcome: a Harbinger for Democrats

Dead Heat Could Keep Contest Open Until the Party's Convention in July

By Robert Shogan
 Los Angeles Times Service

CHICAGO — The outcome of Tuesday's presidential primary in Illinois will go a long way toward shaping the course of the contest for the Democratic nomination.

Many analysts believe that a big victory here for Senator Gary Hart of Colorado or for his chief rival, Walter F. Mondale, would provide important impetus in next month's two major primaries, in New York

their allegiance to Mr. Hart. But it will be difficult for the senator's campaign workers to get that information across to voters in the campaign's closing hours.

To add to the confusion, Mr. Jackson, who has 32 delegates pledged to him in 10 districts, is supporting 37 other delegates pledged to the favorite son candidacy of the Chicago mayor, Harold Washington, in five other districts. By contrast, Mr. Mondale has the maximum 116 delegates pledged to him on the ballot in every district.

Though the Democratic Party's proportional representation rules nominally apply to Illinois, the state's party takes advantage of a loophole in the national party rules to permit a version of a winner-take-all delegate selection system. That is because the rules in Illinois, like those in six other states, call for direct election of the delegate candidates on the ballot, who can win with a mere plurality of the vote.

For example, in the 15th congressional district, which will send four delegates to the national convention, Mr. Mondale, Mr. Hart and Mr. Jackson each have delegate candidates for each slot. All four delegates pledged to one of the presidential candidates could be elected even if each received only 34 percent of the vote while the

delegates pledged to the other two contenders each received 33 percent or less of the vote.

In that hypothetical situation, the votes of two-thirds of the delegates would have no effect on the delegates selected.

The same system is carried forward to the selection of the remaining 55 of the state's pledged delegates. The presidential commitments of those delegates, to be chosen by the Democratic state committee in May, will reflect the preferences of the 116 delegates from the congressional districts.

Mr. Mondale seems the most likely beneficiary of the delegate system here, not just because he has more delegates on the ballot, but because in many districts his delegates are relatively well-known, and because the Mondale campaign is thought to be better organized than those of his rivals.

A big showing here would coincide nicely for the former vice president with the substantial victory he expects Tuesday in his home state of Minnesota, where party caucuses will select 75 pledged delegates.

Nuclear Firm Promises to Clear Waste From a Beach in Northern England

ST. BEES, England — British Nuclear Fuels, operators of a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant, has announced plans to clear hazardous radioactive waste from a 15-mile (24-kilometer) stretch of beach contaminated by discharges from the plant last autumn.

In a what environmentalists saw as a victory, the government accused British Nuclear Fuels of shoddy monitoring of its effluent in two reports following the leak. Two months ago, the company announced a shakeup of management and an accelerated spending program to improve disposal of radioactive waste.

John Donoghue, safety officer at the Sellafield plant, focus of strong criticism from environmentalists and government since the contamination was discovered last November, told a town meeting on Monday that he hoped the beach in Cumbria, northwest England, could be opened for the Easter weekend.

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Other veteran travelers recalled earlier pledges. In August 1980, the airline promised to improve after newspapers exposed cases of mismanagement, surly service and disrespect for passengers.

A year ago, Shen Tu, the airline's director general, admitted at an international conference of travel agents in Beijing that his airline had "many aspects which are far from satisfactory, such as deficient management, low efficiency and poor services, which caused difficulties and unpleasantness to our passengers."

Mr. Shen added, "We have the confidence to overcome them."

The Chinese airline earned \$100 million in profits last year, thanks to a monopoly on air travel inside the world's most populous country and such practices as charging for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

In China, a Case of Uncivil Aviation

Authorities Pledge to Rid Airline of Sloth and Surliness

By Christopher S. Wren
 New York Times Service

BEIJING — The passengers aboard CAAC Flight 1506 from the southeastern city of Fuzhou arrived in Beijing on schedule, but their luggage did not. The passengers waited for nearly an hour before an airline employee explained that heavy air cargo had been piled on top of the luggage.

When the luggage finally appeared, the employee murmured a rare apology to an American traveler, "I know that CAAC is bad," she said.

Her admission would not be challenged even in China. The official Chinese press has taken up the incessant complaints about the surliness, incompetence and sloth of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, as the state airline is officially called. It is promising to do so as its reputation as arguably the world's worst major airline.

A new directive issued recently by the airline's officials announced it had embarked upon a shake-up under the slogan, "A people's airline for the people." According to People's Daily, incompetent managers and employees who do not shape up will be dismissed.

The party newspaper said there should be no more rude and uncivilized behavior, bad meals, rough baggage handling and soliciting of gifts. It said the airline planned such startling changes as announcing flight delays honestly and feeding stranded passengers.

The campaign has been remarkable for the skepticism that it has evoked. "We'll see," a government official in Beijing said. "Deeds are more eloquent than words."

E. German Emigration Hits Churches

Many Members Taking Advantage of Opening to West

By Henry Tanner
 International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — The Protestant churches of East Germany are losing many of their most active members as a result of the government's sudden decision to let tens of thousands of East Germans emigrate to the West.

The churches have been giving protection to anti-war militants and have generally sought to be a moderating and liberalizing force in the Communist state.

Many of those who had emigration requests pending are practicing Christians who found themselves in the Communist system with the Communist government. Many belong to peace groups and have found refuge in church-directed activities. Others are conscientious objectors who refused to serve in the East German Army and who had also turned to the church for protection against discrimination.

They are the ones who have been getting permission to leave, often on very short notice. Others are putting in new emigration applications now for similar reasons. As a result, the Protestant church has been weakened to the point where a Western diplomat in East Berlin called it "the biggest loser in the affair."

"We haven't lost a bishop yet," a church official in East Berlin said in just last week, but then added in earnest: "Several pastors have left, and we are losing some of our best rank-and-file people who are hurt most, in the local communities."

The government of Erich Honecker began granting large-scale permission to leave in February. The flow grew quickly and reached a monthly average of 3,000 to 4,000 people.

This means, Western diplomats say, that 35,000 to 40,000 people will have left by the end of the year unless the tap is turned off. Most of the diplomats think that it will be left on. When asked how many people the East German authorities could afford to lose, one of them answered, "several tens of thousands."

The diplomats, who were surprised by the East German move, say they thought at first that the main purpose was to impress the West German government and pave the way for further economic and financial concessions of the kind they got from West Germany last year.

More recently, most of the Western diplomats accredited to East Germany (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Soviet Bloc Maneuvers End

PRAGUE — Soviet-led land and naval exercises in Russia, Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania ended Tuesday, the CTK news agency reported.

Push for Early Elections Gains in Israel as Party Plans Coalition Pullout

By David K. Shipley

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — A move toward early parliamentary elections gained momentum Tuesday following the announcement of the small Tami Party that it would desert the governing coalition and submit a bill advancing elections.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir met with leaders of his coalition to consider tactics and timing. Government politicians calculated that they had little chance of beating back the push for elections and that the only question was the date on which the balloting would be held. The opposition Labor Party, joined by several defectors from the coalition, favored elections in May, while loyal coalition members appeared divided between June or July and October or November.

[Emerging from the meeting, Avraham Shapira, a coalition member and leader of the ultraorthodox Agudath Israel Party, said the government might seek parliamentary approval Monday for a motion to dissolve the Knesset and hold new elections. "Without a doubt, we are talking about an election in the summer," Mr. Shapira told Israeli television.]

Recent public opinion polls have shown Labor, headed by Shimon Peres, defeating Mr. Shamir's Likud bloc if voting were held now.

By law, elections of a new Knesset, Israel's parliament, must be held no later than November 1985. But governing politicians have predicted for several months that the steady erosion of Mr. Shamir's coalition would lead to the elections during 1984.

The predictions evolved rapidly into a sense of inevitability Tuesday as politicians assessed the impact of Monday night's announcement by Abbaon Abbaon, leader of the Tami Party.

Two other coalition members, Yitzhak Berman and Dror Zeigerman of the Liberal Party, have advocated early elections. These five defectors, with the 56 votes of the opposition, which includes Labor, the Communists and the Shinui faction, would give the motion 61 of the parliament's 120 votes, just enough to pass. The house is scheduled to take up the matter Thursday for the first of four required readings.

Numerous uncertainties remained, however. Several legislators were abroad, including Mr. Zeigerman, who was part of a delegation investigating the fate of missing Jews in Argentina. It was not clear how many would be returning for the Thursday session.

In addition, the complex legislative procedures provided Mr. Shamir's government with considerable opportunity for delaying tactics, if desired. If an early election bill passes Thursday, for example, it goes to committees that are dominated so heavily by the governing Likud bloc that Tami's votes are dispensable. Tactics in the coalition were examining the possibility of trying to tie the measure up in committee until the Knesset ends its winter session next week.

In that event, the bill would probably pass soon after the Knesset reconvenes in May. Elections are usually held no sooner than 100 days after a bill is approved, since the law prohibits senior civil servants and military officers from running for office less than 100 days after they resign their positions.

China Tries to Alter The Image of Airline

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cigners two-and-a-half-times the fare for Chinese.

The airline restricts competition on regional flights. It has only five direct flights a week between Beijing and Hong Kong, and applicants for a seat have to wait up to two weeks.

Flights on the Chinese airline are seldom full because a few seats are saved in case an important party or government official shows up at the last minute. Overbooking, however, was resolved on at least one flight by setting up canvas stools in the aisle.

The airline treats flying as a privilege, and most Chinese need a letter of explanation from their work unit to get a ticket. Sales of tickets tend to ignore telephone reservation requests, and appearing in person is not much better. A Chinese traveler reported lining up at the airline's Guangzhou office only to have the ticket window slam down for lunch. It was 10:55 A.M.

The airline has made some improvements. It has upgraded its fleet of 160 or so aircraft by buying some Boeing and Douglas jetliners, although aging Soviet-made Ilyushins, Tupolevs and Antonovs still fly the provincial routes.

The airline's pilots, trained in the Chinese Air Force, are competent, though a Western airline official said "they do come in a little fast." A European military attaché compared his landing in Guangzhou to "a strafing run."

The Chinese, like the Russians, do not disclose air crashes unless foreigners are involved. In the worst incident reported, an airliner

slammed into a mountain near Guilin in April 1982, killing all 112 people aboard. According to Hong Kong reports, an air controller gave the wrong altitude to the plane's pilot.

Passenger safety briefings are nonexistent on the airline's flights, and flight attendants approach their responsibilities with some times engaging innocence. A first-class traveler on a flight to Urumqi recalled how the flight attendants lounged in the spare seats eating tangerines and never offered her one.

Defects in maintenance occasionally are serious. A Western airline representative found a Chinese ground crew washing out and reusing disposable filters. When a Chinese pilot discovered problems with an engine in December, he took off from Hong Kong with his passengers aboard and flew to Guangzhou, where the repairs could be done more cheaply, before arriving in Beijing eight hours late.

One policy unlikely to change became apparent after an internal flight was hijacked to South Korea in May. Mr. Shen, the director general, said at a subsequent news conference that crews had been ordered to resist hijackers "if the safety of the passengers is assured."

After the hijacking, the airline banned air travel for everyone except ranking officials, military officers and foreigners until X-ray security devices could be installed.

Its wholesale cancellation of flights left stunned travelers crowding aboard trains. The situation has since returned to normal, which People's Daily said at the Beijing airport meant "filth, chaos and rudeness."



Ingrid Berg and her son Jens in Giessen, West Germany.

Stoph's Niece and Family Arrive in West Germany

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — The niece of Prime Minister Willy Stoph of East Germany arrived Tuesday in West Germany after winning her struggle to emigrate with her family.

Ingrid Berg, whose maiden name is Stoph, crossed the frontier between the two Germans in an automobile at the Wartha-Herleshausen checkpoint and was expected to go to a West German refugee center in Giessen.

Mrs. Berg was accompanied by her husband, Hans-Dieter, and their two children, a son, 7, and daughter, 3. It was not immediately known whether her mother-in-law, Olga Berg, also left East Germany.

The five Bergs took refuge in the West German Embassy in Prague on Feb. 24 to press their demands to emigrate. They left the embassy March 1 and returned to East Germany after receiving assurances that they would be permitted to resettle in the West.

West German border authorities in Herleshausen confirmed that Mrs. Berg, her husband and their two children crossed into West

Germany in a car. A guard spokesman said they went to Giessen, about 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Frankfurt, to be processed for resettlement.

In Bonn, a government spokesman, Alexander Allardt, declined to comment. "We generally don't comment on emigration cases," he said. Joseph Dolezal, spokesman at the Ministry of Inter-German Relations, said there would not be any comment Tuesday on the Berg case.

The lack of official comment from the West German government was in keeping with Bonn's policy of playing down the Berg case to avoid antagonizing the government in East Berlin.

Party of Strauss Is Loser

United Press International

MUNICH — The Christian Social Union of Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss lost control of the Munich City Council in municipal elections Sunday, returns showed Tuesday.

Mr. Strauss' party was also running behind in the mayoralty race.

E. German Emigration Hits Churches

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Germany have come to the conclusion that such considerations weighed little in the decision.

"If Honecker wanted a few more millions or billions, there would have been ways to get them short of making a political move affecting East German society," the diplomat said. He added that East Germany's financial situation and credit rating have improved. "They are paying their interest and their loans," he said.

The East Germans, this diplomat said, decided for domestic political reasons to open the gates for emigration. Other Western envoys concur with this view.

They say that over the years a large number of citizens have detached themselves from society and gone into a form of "inner emigration" after applying for exit visas. Some were dismissed from their jobs, others gave them up voluntarily. Some put stickers with the letter "A" on their windows meaning *Ausreise* (emigrant), which could be seen either as a stigma or a boast.

Some members of the party leadership, including Mr. Honecker, had been in favor for some time of letting at least some of the people go, but hardliners and the state security organizations were opposed, according to diplomatic sources.

But early this year a group of would-be refugees sought asylum in the U.S. Embassy in East Berlin. Others went to the West German mission in the same city and still

others to the West German Embassy in Prague.

At that point the hardliners reversed their stand and decided that it was wise to lift the prohibition against emigration, several Western diplomats in East Berlin said. Official East German sources confirmed that the desire to get rid of people who had put themselves outside society and were no longer making a contribution to it played a part in the decision.

As one source put it, unless the government was prepared for a permanent state of domestic tension, "you don't want to keep people forever who don't want to stay here."

A church official also noted that the East German state would celebrate the 35th anniversary of its founding later this year. He pointed out that special measures, in the form of an amnesty for dissidents, had become an established rule on such anniversaries.

One important question is where the flow will stop. The East German authorities are confident that only a small minority wants to emigrate.

East Germans are eager watchers of West German television, from political debates to commercials. The effect has been comparable to the impact of Hollywood movies on Europeans in the late 1940s and 1950s — everybody on television seems to live in a big house and have at least two cars.

But conversations with average citizens in East Berlin indicate that the desire to travel, to see Venice, Rome or Paris, is an even greater force than the magnet of affluence.

The East German authorities think that many of the emigrants will become disappointed with materialistic Western society and that their disappointment will become known at home.

West German television has begun to report hardship cases: Refugees massed in overcrowded camps; skilled workers and scholars not finding jobs at their professional level; West Germans, worried by their own high rate of unemployment, letting the newcomers feel that they are not welcome, and even some cases of political suspicion directed at the immigrants.

An East Berliner said that the impact on the East German population was double-edged: It gives hope to people who have not thought of leaving but may now think that they can if they ever want to. On the other hand, the reaction among those who remain is complex. "They take pleasure in the fact that a friend and his family are seeing their longstanding wishes fulfilled," he said, "but there is also a tinge of resentment and a feeling of being let down, left behind and even betrayed."

Another East Berliner said with some vehemence that the opening of the gates should not be seen as a "softening" of the regime. He predicted that travel restrictions on short-term visits to the West, as opposed to permanent emigration, would remain intact.

In a similar vein, a Western diplomat warned against taking the East German measure as a sign that Mr. Honecker may be weak and in political difficulty. The contrary was true, he said.

Shultz Says Criticism Of U.S. by Hussein Endangers Missile Deal

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Tuesday criticism of the United States by King Hussein had dealt "a serious setback" to President Ronald Reagan's hopes of selling Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan and coaxing Hussein toward Middle East peace talks with Israel.

At a news conference, Mr. Shultz pointedly declined to defend the Stinger sale in the wake of Hussein's unexpected denunciation of U.S. policy. Instead Mr. Shultz's answers contained a strong implication that the administration believes Hussein has closed the door on efforts to offset U.S. reverses in Lebanon through a special new relationship with Jordan.

Hussein said last week that the United States, through one-sided support for Israel, had lost its credibility as a Middle East mediator.

Referring to the planned sale of 1,613 Stingers to Jordan, Mr.

Shultz said: "There's no question about the fact that King Hussein's statement constitutes a very serious setback to chances of congressional approval of that."

Administration sources said that while some senior officials like Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger still favored the sale, Mr. Shultz's comments could be interpreted as a signal to Congress that the administration is willing to back away in exchange for granting Mr. Reagan's request for emergency military aid to El Salvador, co-operating with a separate plan to help Jordan create a mobile military force for the Gulf and defeating legislation that would recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

Questioned about the administration's broader Middle East objectives, Mr. Shultz, in effect, conceded that Hussein's position has ended any lingering hopes of reviving Mr. Reagan's moribund Middle East peace initiative. He also made clear that U.S. policy in the region is likely to be put on the shelf until after the presidential election.

"King Hussein has obviously said that he doesn't intend to step forward and start a process of negotiation with Israel in the near future. He said that. We accept that," Mr. Shultz said.

"There doesn't seem to be any immediate, like this-month, this-week opportunity for things to move forward in a genuinely strong way and perhaps for a longer time than that."

After Mr. Reagan was forced to withdraw U.S. Marines from Lebanon, the administration had sought to recoup the blow to U.S. prestige by exploring the chances of reviving the president's 1982 initiative.

It called for Jordan to negotiate with Israel about the future status of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

EC Resolves Some Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

cuts throughout the community in support prices for farm products and in milk production. A British-owned meat truck was seized near Le Mans, where 12,000 farmers broke through police barricades. The driver was freed untold.

Earlier, Italian government sources said that agreement had been reached on increasing the financial resources of the community, as expressed in terms of a percentage of national value-added tax.

The EC budget is largely financed by value-added taxes, but the community is limited to taking 1 percent of this tax revenue. To meet the costs of expanding the community, an agreement was reached, Italian sources said, increasing the limit to 1.4 percent in 1986 and 1.6 percent in 1988.

Britain's net contribution to the EC budget this year is expected to total 2 billion ECUs. But since the summit meeting began Monday, British officials have emphasized that the key figure was Britain's net contribution after a refund on its annual payment, which totaled 750 million ECUs last year.

Transfer of the funds had been blocked by the European Parliament and by France and Italy, pending resolution of the budgetary and farm issues.

In the current year, Mrs. Thatcher has also been insisting that the British net payment, after the refund, should not exceed 500 million ECUs, which represents a substantial reduction from the 1983 payment.

By early Tuesday afternoon it was not clear how, or if, the other EC governments could bridge the difference. French officials said they could not accept a British refund exceeding 1.15 billion ECUs.

Soviet Said to Use Informer System

United Press International

COPENHAGEN — Soviet citizens have been encouraged to report to the police on the social and political behavior of friends and neighbors. Soviet exile sources said Tuesday.

Printed police informer cards were distributed to households in the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in the last few months, said Julius Kadellis, chief spokesman of the exile World Federation of Free Latvians. The system is similar to one used in the 1940s and 1950s under Stalin, according to Western experts on Soviet affairs, but the main difference is that reports can now be filed anonymously.

Torture Suspected In Canadian Jail

United Press International

LONDON — Amnesty International, in a report to be released Wednesday, said there was "reasonable" evidence that guards at a Canadian prison tortured inmates after a prison riot in 1982 and called on the Canadian government to launch an investigation.

The international human rights group said prisoners told an Amnesty mission sent to the Archambault Prison north of Montreal that they had been beaten and had tear gas sprayed in their mouths by guards.

WORLD BRIEFS

Scargill Sees 'Police State' Methods

LONDON (UPI) — The head of the British Miners' Union, Arthur Scargill, accused the government Tuesday of treating the coalfields like a "police state" by deploying thousands of policemen to cool off Britain's coal strike.

About 8,000 policemen brought in from all over the country Tuesday guarded about 40,000 of the country's 175,000 coal miners who worked in defiance of strike calls from the national union leadership and threats of disruption from militant miners. In a radio interview, Mr. Scargill said the police presence was "making the north Nottinghamshire and north Derbyshire areas almost like a police state."

Strikers manned picket lines Tuesday, but police said there were no violent incidents and miners who wanted to work were able to do so. It was the second day of the large-scale police operation. The National Coal Board said 42 of Britain's 174 coal mines were operating normally on the morning shift and a further eight were "producing some coal."

India Navy Intervenes in Dock Strike

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — A national longshoremen's strike that has paralyzed India's ports entered a critical phase Tuesday as the navy intervened to move essential supplies.

Leaders of the 300,000 striking workers, who are seeking a 40-percent pay raise, said they had gained support from other Indian trade unions. The Press Trust of India quoted dockers' leaders as saying that about 15,000 civilian workers in Bombay's naval yard and 10,000 print workers had sent messages of support.

More than 160 ships were waiting to off-load fuel, raw materials and grain as the six-day-old strike began to affect food supplies destined for the drought-ridden southern part of the country, according to government officials. Navy personnel manned tugs to bring coal ashore at Tuticorin in the southern state of Tamil Nadu. The Bombay naval chief, Commodore P.K. Gupta, said his men were standing by to clear cargo from stranded ships in Bombay and Calcutta.

U.S. Court Rulings Broaden Libel Law

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Supreme Court, ruling unanimously in a \$20-million libel suit against the National Enquirer, said journalists can be sued for libel in any state, not just the state where they are based.

Publishers and broadcasters had argued in the case, brought by the actress Shirley Jones and her husband, Marty Ingels, that allowing journalists to be sued for stories appearing in a faraway state would hamper reporting and that it would be expensive to defend against such suits. The Enquirer is based in Lantana, Florida. Miss Jones filed suit in a Los Angeles court after the Enquirer said in 1979 that she had been "driven to drink" by her husband.

In a separate decision, the Supreme Court ruled unanimously in a case involving an \$80-million libel suit against Hustler magazine that people who sue a nationally distributed publication may do so in whichever state offers them the most favorable laws and filing deadlines.

India Charges Top Sikh With Sedition

NEW DELHI (UPI) — The Indian government on Tuesday charged the top Sikh political leader with sedition, and police arrested more than 100 activists of an outlawed Sikh group in a sweep through Punjab state.

The sedition charge was filed against Harbans Singh Longowal, who heads the Akali Dal party. He is accused of making damaging remarks in an open letter to the Commonwealth summit here last November. It was the first criminal charge against Mr. Longowal, who has directed an increasingly violent campaign for Sikh autonomy in the Punjab.

The action followed the announcement of a government ban of the All India Sikhs' Student Federation, the student wing of the Sikh political party. Both Mr. Longowal and leaders of the student group remained sheltered in the Golden Temple, the Sikhs' holiest shrine, at Amritsar. More than 100 activists of the student group were arrested Tuesday.

Huge Colombian Drug Raid Reported

WASHINGTON (AP) — Colombian police have raided a jungle cocaine processing plant operating under Communist protection and seized 12,500 kilograms (about 27,500 pounds) of cocaine, U.S. Ambassador Lewis A. Tamba said Tuesday.

Mr. Tamba called it the "largest drug raid ever in the world." He said police, accompanied by a U.S. Embassy observer, began the raid on March 10 and arrested 40 persons, including a U.S. pilot, at 10 remote processing sites.

The ambassador said the cocaine operation was under the protection of the armed wing of the Colombian Communist Party, which U.S. officials called "the largest, oldest, best-equipped, best-trained and potentially most dangerous subversive group in Colombia." Mr. Tamba said one site contained 44 wooden structures and five runways, some equipped with lights for night landings. Seven aircraft, including two twin-engine planes and a helicopter, also were seized, he said.

Egypt Warns Libya Over Sudan Raid

CAIRO (UPI) — President Hosni Mubarak warned Tuesday against any violation of Egyptian or Sudanese defenses as Libya threatened to shoot down two U.S. AWACS surveillance planes. "We are cautious and we are ready to do anything. We will not allow any violation of our borders under any circumstances," he said.

The U.S. aircraft were dispatched to Egypt Monday to track Libyan air activity following Friday's raid on Omdurman, a suburb of the Sudanese capital of Khartoum, in which five persons were killed and 14 injured. Mr. Mubarak said the aircraft "will fly mainly in Egyptian air space. We have not decided yet whether they will fly over Sudanese territory."

The New York Times quoted the State Department spokesman, Alan D. Romberg, as saying that a note was sent to Libya warning the government of Colonel Moammar Qadhafi not to interfere with the AWACS. Mr. Romberg said the planes would stay in Egypt indefinitely.

China Sees Reagan Visit Helping Ties

BEIJING (LAT) — China expects President Ronald Reagan's visit here late next month to put Chinese-American relations "back on course" after more than three years of often sharp differences, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang told the U.S. Treasury secretary, Donald T. Regan, here Tuesday.

Mr. Zhao, who visited the United States in January, stressed the Chinese hope that Mr. Reagan's trip, the first by a U.S. president in nearly a decade, would "raise relations to a new level." American officials said in recounting Tuesday's meeting.

Sharp criticism of the United States, particularly of its trade policies, had appeared in the Chinese news media at the start of Mr. Regan's talks in Beijing. But China agreed Tuesday to an exchange of negotiating teams that is expected to lead to the signing during Mr. Regan's visit of an agreement protecting U.S. companies that operate in China. On Wednesday, Mr. Regan and Chinese officials will initial a tax treaty.

For the Record

The largest U.S.-South Korean military exercise reached its climax Tuesday with an amphibious landing on a South Korean beach by nearly 50,000 soldiers from both countries. (UPI)

A British Airways jumbo jet with 386 people aboard made a safe emergency landing at Perth airport in Australia Monday night after a fire broke out in one of its engines, an airline spokesman said. (AP)

Pope John Paul II and the archbishop of Guangzhou, Dominic Tang Yee-Ming, met Tuesday. He has been barred from taking up his post by Communist Chinese authorities. Church sources said the 75-year-old Jesuit arrived in the Vatican Sunday from Hong Kong, where he lives, on the first leg of a European tour. (AP)

The East German defense minister, Heinz Hoffmann, and the Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, met Tuesday in Moscow and reviewed the military and political situation in Europe. Tass said. (UPI)

Two men were charged in Belfast on Tuesday with the attempted murder of Gerry Adams, head of Sinn Fein, the Irish Republican Army's political front. Gerard Welsh, 33, an unemployed laborer, and Colin Gray, 27, an unemployed butcher, both denied the charge. (AP)

The Soviet first deputy foreign minister, Georgy Korniyenko, will visit London March 27-30 for talks with the Foreign Office minister, Malcolm Rifkind. The visit was originally planned for last September but was called off after a Soviet fighter shot down a South Korean airliner with the loss of 269 passengers and crew. (Reuters)

About 33,000 West German metal workers staged warning strikes throughout the country Tuesday to back a demand for a 35-hour workweek. Their union said at least 15,000 struck for 30 minutes at the Daimler-Benz factory at Sindelfingen, outside Stuttgart, which produces Mercedes cars. (UPI)

Liber Seregni, 68, a former Uruguayan general and leftist hero who was imprisoned for eight years, was released Monday in Montevideo in a move that could be a sign of growing liberalization by the nation's military regime. (UPI)

Correction

Due to an editing error, Joachim-Ernest Berendt's book, "Nada Brahmá — The World Is Sound," was described as a 24-page booklet (HIT, March 20). The booklet is only a translation of his lecture, not the entire book.

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Illinois Vote Called Very Close As Hart, Mondale Trade Barbs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CHICAGO — Illinois voters went to the polls Tuesday in the state's presidential primary, the first in a major industrial state, after Walter F. Mondale and Senator Gary Hart of Colorado ended their campaigning with some of the harshest words they have yet exchanged.

Mr. Hart's strategists were counting on a strong surge toward the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson among black voters in inner-city Chicago to help the Colorado senator defeat Mr. Mondale.

Polls in Illinois closed at 7 P.M. (1 A.M. Wednesday GMT.) A three-day Washington Post-ABC public opinion poll conducted through Monday night indicated a dead heat — 39 percent for Mr. Mondale, 39 percent for Mr. Hart and 17 percent for Mr. Jackson.

But the final sample, taken Monday, showed Mr. Mondale ahead by 9 percentage points, 44 to 35, with a 6 percent margin of error.

In the past, polls taken before primary elections have proved less reliable than those conducted just before a general election.

Even if he wins the popular vote in Illinois, Mr. Hart cannot overtake Mr. Mondale's lead in delegates. Hart delegates are filed for only 42 of the 171 seats at stake Tuesday in parallel voting for delegates.

An important factor clouding predictions of the outcome was the entanglement of the presidential candidates in the convoluted, racially charged local politics of Chicago, where about half of the primary votes are cast.

Mr. Hart's strategists acknowledged that he had squandered a big

lead through several days of controversy over the content of his campaign advertisements attacking Alderman Edward R. Vrdolyak, the Democratic Party chairman in Cook County.

At the same time, Mr. Mondale's effort was hobbled by local problems that appeared to be draining black votes from him.

Although Mayor Harold Washington, the first black Chicagoan to hold the city's top office, has not endorsed a presidential candidate, he has been appearing with Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Mondale appears to be powerless to combat the situation, having chilled relations with Mr. Washington by endorsing a rival, Richard M. Daley, in the 1983 mayoral primary.

Mr. Hart and Mr. Jackson have also urged local blacks to punish Mr. Mondale for his acceptance of the endorsement of Mr. Vrdolyak, who is white and is the sworn enemy of the mayor in a fight over the future of the City Hall political "machine."

Sharp exchanges during Monday's campaigning underscored the tense nature of the Hart-Mondale contest.

Mr. Mondale focused on the Hart television commercial condemning Mr. Vrdolyak's endorsement. On Saturday, saying the ad was too "personal," Mr. Hart ordered it withdrawn. But the 30-second spot continued to run on some Chicago television stations Monday morning.

"If somebody wants to be president of the United States and they don't have the power to cancel an ad they're paying for in less than 40

hours," Mr. Mondale said in Peoria. "There's a question about who's in charge here. What's going on?"

He said the incident suggested Mr. Hart was too inexperienced and "naive" to handle the stress of the presidency.

Oliver C. Henkel, the Hart campaign manager, said the commercial had continued to run because it was difficult to reach television station executives over the weekend. Account executives at two Chicago stations said it was, indeed, difficult to cancel advertising between Friday night and Monday morning.

Mr. Hart, campaigning Monday for what his press secretary, Kathy Bushkin, called "warring and unsure" voters in the 30-to-40 age group, described his view of Mr. Mondale's attitude on the use of military force.

"While I have called for immediate withdrawal of our troops from Honduras, Mr. Mondale has been unwilling to call for such clear and decisive action," he said in a prepared statement. "A major difference between us is that he is unwilling to exert the leadership needed to end our potentially dangerous involvement in this country and to stop sending the sons of minorities and working people to serve as bodyguards for dictators."

Crucial Mr. Mondale's support of the U.S. military presence in Central America, Mr. Hart said. Mr. Mondale was making the same mistake he made in supporting the war in Vietnam. "He was late to come out against Vietnam, a year after President Nixon took office, one of the last leaders of our party to come out against it," the senator said.



A man suspected of sympathizing with El Salvador's leftist guerrillas sits in a troop truck near Jucupua. Government troops completed a sweep of the eastern region Monday.

Reagan Labels Critics Of Latin Policy 'Naive'

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has called critics of his Latin American policies "either naive or downright phony" in protesting human rights violations in El Salvador while backing policies that help Marxist regimes take power.

"Like a roving wolf, Castro's Cuba looks to its peace-loving neighbors with hungry eyes and sharp teeth," Mr. Reagan told a group of Cuban-Americans. "We do not intend to let the Soviet Union, through its Communist Cuban proxies, take over the region."

The Senate was scheduled to begin a debate Tuesday on Central American policy, focusing on Mr. Reagan's request for \$93 million in emergency funding for the government of El Salvador and \$21 million for rebels opposing the leftist government in Nicaragua.

Mr. Reagan has said that the aid is critical to providing military security for El Salvador's presidential elections, which are scheduled for December. Opponents argue that previous funds have been misused by a government involved in widespread

spread abuses of human rights.

Congressional Democrats are seeking to lower the aid amounts and to attach additional conditions to it.

In his speech, Mr. Reagan said, "What we are witnessing to the south is a power play by Cuba and the Soviet Union, pure and simple." He called Cuba "an economic basket case" dependent on Soviet subsidies and hungry for its neighbors' resources.

"If we don't give friends so close to home the means to defend themselves against Soviet-supported insurgents, who will trust us anywhere in the world, especially in the far-away Middle East and Europe?" Mr. Reagan said.

To those who would spend time focusing on the flaws of our friends — and they are far from perfect — let me just say we all are concerned about human rights.

"But I believe it is being either naive or downright phony to profess concern for human rights while pursuing policies that lead to the overthrow of less-than-perfect democracies by Marxist dictatorships, which systematically crush all human rights."

Salvador Rebels Warn Of Reprisals if Voting For President Is Forced

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR — El Salvador's leftist guerrillas threatened businessmen and government officials Tuesday with reprisals if they try to force citizens to vote in Sunday's presidential election and reportedly confiscated hundreds of voter identification papers.

The threat, issued on the rebels' Radio Venceremos, coincided with a government military campaign by the Marxist-led guerrilla movement against the election.

Guerrillas early Tuesday set up roadblocks at Miraflores, a hamlet on the Pan-American Highway about 90 miles (145 kilometers) east of San Salvador. They stopped motorists, demanded their government identification cards and sent them on their way.

Spokesmen for the country's bus companies also said the guerrillas ordered a halt to all transportation in the eastern sector of the country from Tuesday through election day. The owner of a gasoline station in San Miguel, a major city in the region, said traffic had "substantially diminished."

The rebel communiqué broadcast over Radio Venceremos said, "This is a call to all city hall officials, heads of public offices and owners of businesses not to pressure employees to vote."

"We will carry out drastic measures and reprisals against these people," the communiqué said. "Peasants on land-reform cooperatives managed by officials loyal to Roberto d'Aubuisson, the candidate of the rightist Republican National Alliance, have said they were forced to participate in rallies of his party."

Also, workers at the Education Ministry, run by followers of José Napoleón Duarte, a Christian Democrat, have said they have been told their jobs would be in jeopardy if Mr. Duarte fails to win.

The rebel broadcast came despite a renewed statement Tuesday by Rubén Zamora, a spokesman for the insurgents, that the election "will not be a military target" for guerrillas.

But Mr. Zamora, in an interview with The New York Times in Managua, acknowledged that voting would not take place in municipalities controlled by the rebel forces.

On Monday, a Salvadoran military source said the current army offensive aided by U.S. reconnaissance flights is aimed at winning control of enough towns from the rebels to allow 95 percent of the population to vote.

The Salvadoran military official, who requested anonymity, told United Press International that

leftist rebels would probably be able to hold areas of Morazan and Chalatenango provinces.

Other areas, such as the western part of Cabañas province, were still contested, he said, but only 5 percent of the population was expected to be under rebel control during the elections.

Also Monday, 500 employees of the Tourism Institute walked off their jobs, joining more than 25,000 other government workers already on strike for higher pay, union officials said.

Soviet Ships in Region
A Soviet helicopter carrier and an advanced guided-missile destroyer arrived Tuesday in the Caribbean, a Pentagon spokesman reported. The move was viewed as a demonstration of the Kremlin's concern about events there.

The Navy confirmed the arrival of the helicopter carrier Leningrad and the guided missile destroyer Udaloy, the first ships of their types to operate in waters that the United States considers of vital importance to its security.

"It shows the importance the Soviet Union places on the region," the Pentagon spokesman, Michael Burch, said.

(UPI, AP, NYT)

White House Plans to Fight Congress On Bills Laying Down Export Policy

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House plans to fight what it sees as congressional efforts to whittle down the president's foreign policy-making authority, according to Reagan administration officials.

The fight revolves around bills in the Senate and House of Representatives to renew the Export Administration Act, measures that are to go soon to a House-Senate negotiating conference. The administration, in a five-page memorandum, has singled out a dozen provisions that it opposes in the two sharply differing bills.

A high-level trade official said that some measures, especially those affecting U.S. policies toward South Africa and China, were "veto bait."

House-passed amendments ban new South African loans and investments, and impose a mandatory code of business conduct requiring, for example, no segregation at the workplace and access of blacks to management and supervisory positions.

The authors are two Democrats, Stephen J. Solaitz of Brooklyn and William H. Gray 3d of Pennsylvania. The White House feels that the amendments would be resented in South Africa and might harm diplomatic relations.

A Senate amendment sponsored by Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, sets new licensing requirements on technical data, such as blueprints, for oil drilling equipment or new factories sold only to China. It would affect about 40 percent of U.S. exports to China and could complicate President Ronald Reagan's visit to Beijing next month.

The overall legislation would re-vamp the Export Administration Act, the law that sets the terms under which presidents may embargo exports of grain, advanced technology and other products.

It has prompted unusually intense lobbying from trading partners of the United States, and busi-

ness and farm groups that seek changes in law that would prevent eruption of new crises similar to the one in 1982 over U.S. efforts to halt construction of a Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

Equally intense lobbying has come from other groups that advocate more active use of trade as a weapon against countries whose policies Washington wants to change, such as the Soviet Union, Cuba and Libya. These include many strong, conservative supporters of the president.

In an extraordinary campaign,

the European Community, and at least five of individual EC member governments, as well as Canada, Australia and Japan, all sent letters to the conferees and the administration urging that more attention be paid to their interests in applying controls.

These were among the countries affected by sanctions imposed by the Reagan administration over the Soviet pipeline. The foreign governments are pressing for adoption of House-passed provisions that would limit Washington's ability to punish companies domiciled outside the United States.

Deficits Expected to Rise Despite Cuts by Reagan

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Congressional Budget Office said that even with spending cuts and tax increases endorsed by President Ronald Reagan last week, deficits over the next three years are likely to be higher than he projected in his original budget last month.

It was concern over the high level of deficits in the budget that prompted Mr. Reagan to seek negotiations with Congress on a deficit reduction "down payment," and the budget office report immediately intensified partisan arguments over the merits of the plan that was announced last week.

"The figures show the Republicans are trying to bamboozle us with their numbers," said Senator Lawton Chiles of Florida, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Budget Committee.

But the White House took the report, issued Monday, in stride. "It's not uncommon for us to disagree from time to time with CBO," said the White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes.

For next year, the office projected a deficit of \$181 billion, which is \$1 billion more than Mr. Reagan's original figure and \$12 billion more than the reduced deficit that he announced last week.

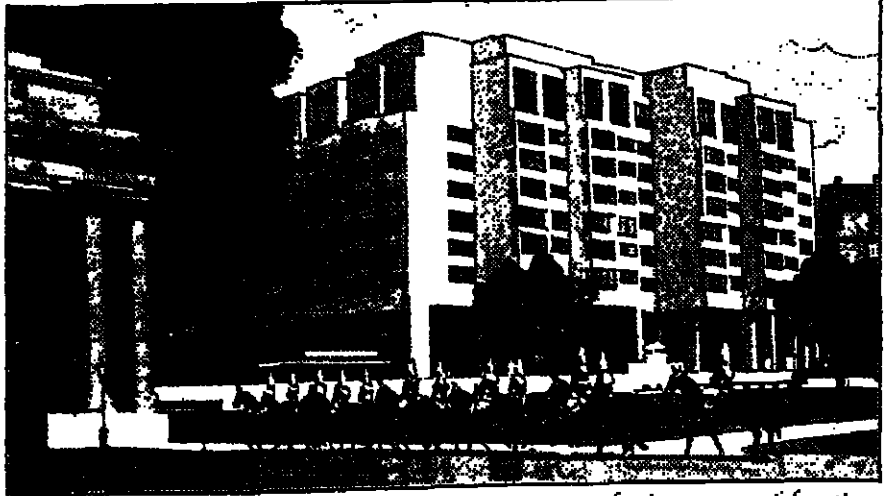
The differences are even larger for the following two years. By 1987, the office projected a deficit of \$198 billion. Mr. Reagan said last week that the deficit would be \$143 billion for that year.

Further, the budget office said that the deficit reduction plan, which was announced Thursday by Mr. Reagan and Republican congressional leaders, is worth \$100 billion rather than the \$150 billion stated by Mr. Reagan.

The difference stems mostly from an argument over how to compute military spending savings.

Mr. Reagan claimed \$40.2 billion in military spending cuts from the level he had proposed in last month's budget. The budget office said the new military spending proposal amounted to a \$4-billion increase over the level that Congress had approved for the 1983 fiscal year in the budget it approved last year.

At Hyde Park Corner

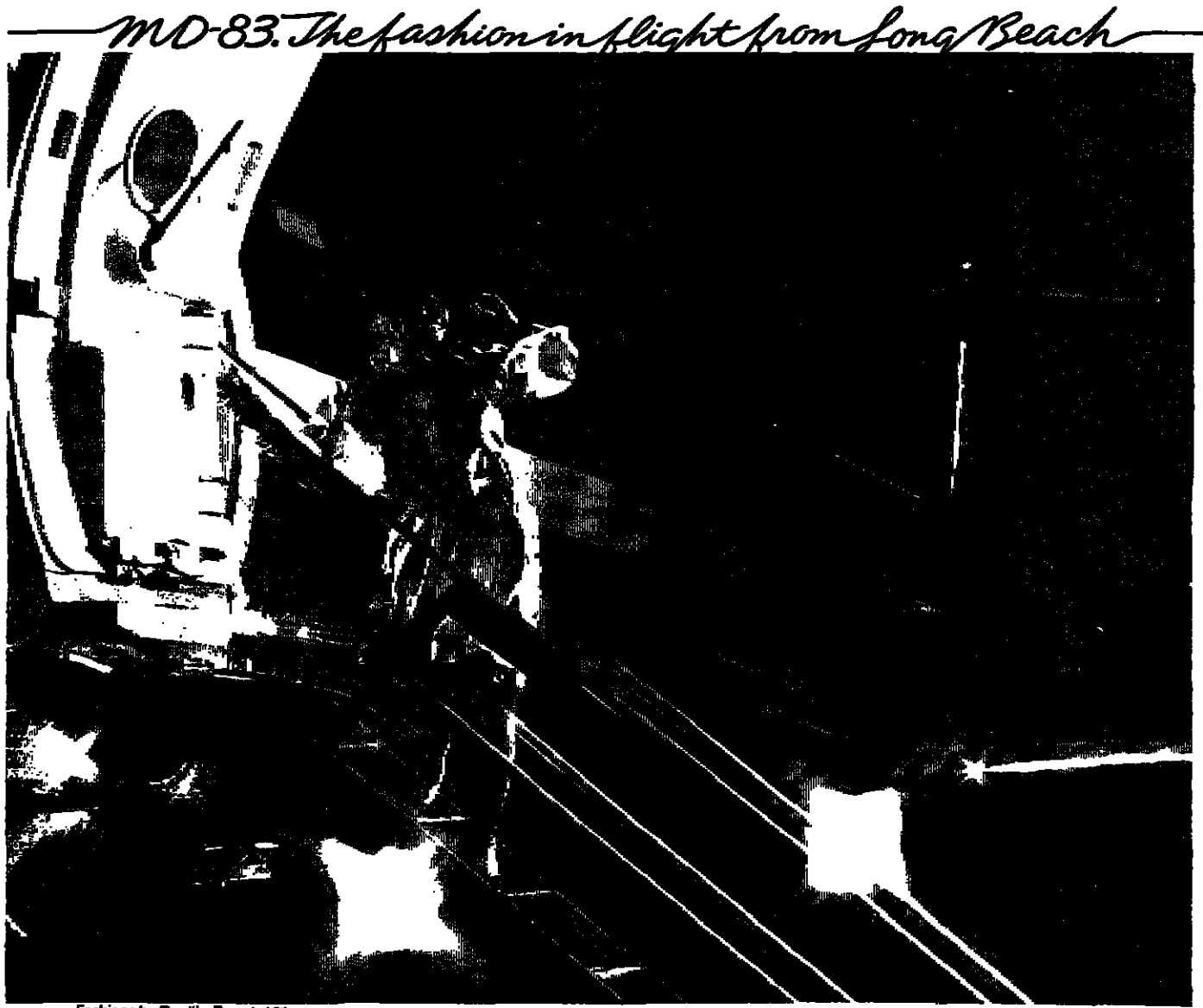


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ations. They have been pleased with its fuel efficiency and impressed with its reliability.

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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

U.S. Export Control

The most valued allies of the United States have joined in a vehement protest against the bill to renew the Export Administration Act. The allies are right.

The legislation is a clumsy and abrasive attempt to impose American policy on other countries' trade with the Soviet Union. The Western Europeans heatedly argue that the Reagan administration is trying to compel them to accept exaggerated and unwarranted definitions of what is sensitive.

Both houses of Congress have passed bills, and they go to conference next week. The European Community, Canada, Japan and Australia have joined in urging changes. One question is whether the French subsidiary, for example, of a U.S. company is to obey American law or French law when it exports from France. The bills would have American law prevail. You can imagine the French response. Still more inflammatory, the Senate version would authorize the federal government here to retaliate with import penalties against a country that violates the American rules. Other countries see these provisions, accurately, as infringement of their sovereignty.

This unwise legislation is reviving all the divisions that the Reagan administration created two years ago when it tried to use this kind of authority, under earlier legislation now expired, to force Western Europe to drop its

plans for a natural gas pipeline from Siberia. The administration wasn't seriously claiming that the pipeline technology was secret, or that it had military value. It was defining the pipeline as sensitive because it felt that the line would benefit the Russians. The Europeans felt otherwise and, with much ill will on both sides, proceeded with the project.

This quarrel goes far beyond conventional military security. The Europeans fear that the Reagan administration truly believes that a worldwide campaign to cut off foreign technology of all sorts, including electronic equipment that you can buy off the shelf in Hong Kong, can diminish Soviet strength and increase internal Soviet strains. Hardly anyone in Europe agrees. To the contrary, Europeans generally think that trade with the Russians strengthens the cause of peace.

As for genuine strategic goods, they sourly observe that the Reagan administration is working hard to increase its sales to the Russians of one of the most strategic of all goods — American grain. If basic foodstuffs are permissible, why not French and German manufactured goods? The legislation, as it goes to conference, contains the seeds of uncontrollable and damaging dissension among allied governments that, in a dangerous world, need to work together.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Rose Garden Illusions

Stepping into the Rose Garden, surrounded by Republican congressmen, President Reagan announced the second version of his budget for next year. The first version went to Congress six weeks ago, but Mr. Reagan had disavowed it before it was delivered.

At the time, he fairly told Congress that if anyone had any suggestions to offer he would certainly be glad to listen to them. Some of the tougher and more intrepid spirits among the Republican senators — notably Pete Domenici and Robert Dole — have taken him up on it and have spent an arduous month trying to extract concessions from the White House on a budget that is, in traditional Republican terms, a catastrophe.

This, after all, is the year when Mr. Reagan had promised the budget would be balanced. Instead, the budget that went to Congress showed a deficit, including off-budget spending, that would be \$200 billion this year and \$195 billion next year. This is the president who promised to bring down federal spending. Instead, federal spending last year was the highest by any measure since World War II; this year it is supposed to be slightly lower but, even by the administration's own optimistic calculations, it will remain substantially higher than at any time in the Carter administration.

The new version of the budget contains enough small tax increases and spending cuts to diminish that \$195 billion deficit next year by \$11 billion. That is pretty modest progress. The figure of \$11 billion is smaller than the

probable error in the \$200 billion estimate, and hardly enough to affect the economy one way or the other.

But it is not a trivial amount — and in forcing the president to it, the Republicans in Congress have won an extremely important point. They have extracted a significant reduction in the president's overinflated projections for defense spending.

One is entitled to a degree of doubt that the White House is dealing here in good faith — and that the congressional Republicans can make the bargain stick. Administration officials carefully explained that the cuts will not affect spending on procurement for major weapons. The implication is that the Pentagon, by taking all of the reductions out of the funds for current operations, maintenance and soldiers' pay, will keep trying to force Congress to back off. But that is another battle for another day. The senators have made a genuine contribution, and deserve credit for it.

Mr. Reagan will now press his revised budget on the Democrats with the intention, if he accepts it, of advertising the \$11 billion as a "down payment" on the deficit. That term is absurd. The suggestion that this small decrease somehow opens the way to a larger resolution of the deficit is simply wrong. Voters might more sensibly ask why the deficit is now twice as large as it was when Mr. Carter left office — and why Mr. Reagan, like Mr. Carter in 1980, seems to have no ideas about what to do next.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

King Hussein and Self Interest

[King Hussein of Jordan] is right to feel aggrieved about Congressional moves to attach conditions on the sale of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, and the equipping of the Jordanian mobile force for use in the Gulf, when Israel not only works out its own massive aid program but also has a veto on American sales to Arab states.

Through his criticisms, Hussein is distancing himself from American policy in the Middle East, as well as discouraging new initiatives, and this might be what it is all about. In an election year, self interest, i.e. protecting oneself from the taunts, and worse, of Arab enemies, is not a bad thing for a survivor.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Gemayel Looks Like a Loser

When the Lebanese government of Amin Gemayel canceled the May 17 agreement with Israel it looked as though the biggest loser would be the Jewish state. Subsequent developments have shown that initial surmise to be wrong. The floundering and marked lack of progress at the Syrian-dominated Lausanne reconciliation talks has shown that the biggest loser is likely to be Lebanon itself.

President Gemayel got nothing in return for his agreement to scrap the unratified pact, which had provided for the orderly withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon, security guarantees for Israel and normal relations between the neighboring states. Neither his Muslim opponents nor the Syrian president,

Hafez al-Assad who backs them, made any concessions aimed at guaranteeing the eventual sovereignty of Lebanon.

The Israelis will stay put in southern Lebanon until they can make arrangements for surrogate forces to control that region. The [Israeli] government has lost its gamble that it would get a peace agreement with a second Arab nation to buttress its shaky accord with Egypt, but it has not lost much else.

—The Bangkok Post.

Open Race for the White House

Mr. Reagan's main worry would be if the long [Democratic nominating process] brought something even better out of Mr. Hart. Against the younger man's message of apparent idealism, Mr. Reagan could be vulnerable. The fact that Mr. Hart's message may be specious did not stop it working in the South, and this should give Mr. Reagan particular pause. For the South is not all sold on talk, either of idealism or of the future. It has a good line, too, in ancient senators, old industries and large, traditional military establishments. The even older Northeast is ready to vote Democratic if the Democrats would but give it a decent candidate to vote for. The new West and Southwest, thought of as Reagan country, may, come the fall, find a Coloradan running against him for president with, say, a popular Texan like Mr. Lloyd Bentsen as Mr. Hart's running mate. The least Mr. Hart's lightning jump to prominence has done — so far — is open up this year's race for the White House.

—The Economist (London).

FROM OUR MARCH 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Tariff To Strain Business Ties

WASHINGTON — It is now evident that the Tariff Bill's furthest-reaching effect will be a readjustment of foreign commercial relations. European and other diplomats believe that the maximum and minimum principle, if adopted, will lead to commercial wars. The bill has been dissected at the German, French, Japanese and Russian Embassies. It is understood that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, considers the bill aimed at German imports to the United States. The attitude of France is the same as that of Germany. A renewal of retaliatory measures against American meats and other products will be considered unless French champagne comes under special arrangements for a new minimum duty on sparkling wines.

1934: U.S. Workers Postpone Strike

WASHINGTON — President Franklin Roosevelt moved [on March 20] to halt the walkout of more than 1,000,000 workers in two of the nation's largest industries. From automotive officials and workers he obtained consent to a round-table conference and agreement to halt the strike move until Friday [March 23], and he brought railroad executives and employees together in an attempt to settle their wage dispute. Following a telegram from the President to union headquarters at Detroit, union meetings in that city, Pontiac, Flint and Lansing voted to postpone strike action. The walkout of more than 250,000 workers, over refusal of the industry to recognize the American Federation of Labor's right to organize unions in the trade, was thereby delayed.

If Reagan Could Just Count...

By Robert Bendiner

HUNTINGTON, N.Y. — If President Reagan, like most of us, is more at home with simple arithmetic than with statistics, he must wonder why anyone should think he will win re-election easily.

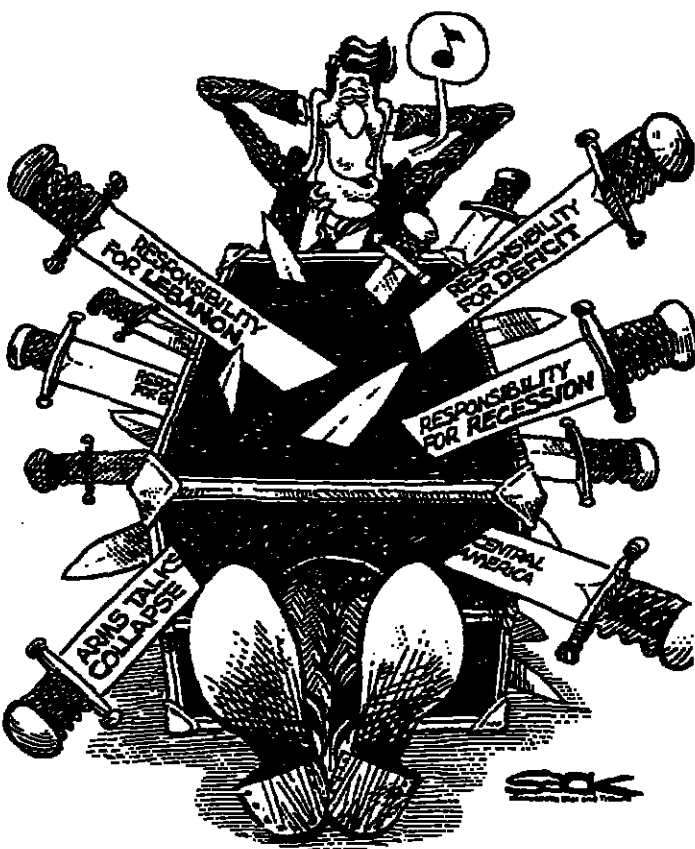
Admittedly 1984 is different from the great upset year of 1948, when President Harry S. Truman was the underdog instead of the sure thing, but the two campaigns do have in common a widespread unwillingness to believe that two and two are four.

In 1948, on the basis of crude counts — economic pluses and minuses, what affected interest groups were saying — a handful of media pundits suggested that their colleagues might be premature in concentrating on Thomas E. Dewey's likely cabinet choices. Similar exercises in arithmetic never suggest that Mr. Reagan is by no means this year's certain, or even probable, winner.

Mr. Reagan won in 1980 by 8.4 million votes in a race that included the independent contender John B. Anderson, who received 5.7 million. With little chance that Mr. Anderson will again figure seriously in the race, does anyone believe that an appreciable number of his moderately liberal supporters will now swing to the president, knowing him to be further to the right than they ever suspected? Yet even if a quarter of them improbably do so, his Democratic opponent should inherit a substantial ready-made base for closing the 1980 gap.

Consider next those Democrats who, unhappy with Jimmy Carter, voted for Ronald Reagan. The question is: What reason have they to stay with him? In 1980, he captured 55 percent of the senior citizens, in spite of some worry about the depth of his commitment to keeping Social Security undisturbed. That edginess can only have deepened with every indication by the president that the way to trim the budget is to start with "entitlements" rather than even begin with a Defense Department given to such luxurious waste as paying \$1,075 for a 67-cent bolt and \$2,000 for a 13-cent nut to go with it.

What with runaway inflation and the national shame of having been bullied by the Ayatollah Khomeini, Mr. Reagan four years ago gathered 48 percent of the blue collar vote to Mr. Carter's 45 percent. Some of this following will stay with the president, but with unemployment still higher than when he took office, sizable labor defections seem



THAT OL' REAGAN MAGIC

likely, especially in light of resentment over his failure to deal with government-subsidized foreign competition, especially in cars, steel, textiles and electronics; an approach to schools that has won him the enthusiastic hostility of teachers; and his firing of 12,000 air controllers in 1981 when he argued that their strike against the Federal Aviation Administration was illegal.

The president seems to have less to lose among black voters because he captured relatively few of them to begin with. What gives the black vote increased significance now is greatly stepped up registration. The new black voters — possibly a million — potentially represent a solid gain for Mr. Reagan's opponent.

Four years ago, a higher percentage of women voters favored the president than were against him, but that advantage is believed to have been more than reversed. His anti-feminism, the worse for its jocular wrappings, must be added to an expected defection by women caused by a fresh perception of Mr. Reagan as the fastest gun in the West. Generally, that same perception as it relates to the nuclear freeze, the Lebanon fiasco, the quagmire in Central America and the pile-up of armaments may already have gone far to dim "the glory that was Grenada."

But won't the economy more than make up for these losses? Among investors, possibly — unless the market becomes consistently bearish instead of just badly wavering. In more populous segments of the electorate, it is hard to answer the question affirmatively. Inflation is down, but low- and middle-income voters, especially those on fixed incomes, while they pay out 3 to 4 percent more in living costs, spend little time giving thanks that the inflation rate is not, say, 15 percent.

Farmers, alarmed by the steady increase in foreclosures, have pointedly warned the president that they cannot live on jelly beans. And, not least, the swollen budget deficit of an administration pledged to government of the ship can delight some segments of the business community no more than it delights the president's chief economic adviser, Martin S. Feldstein.

Mr. Reagan's greatest source of comfort must be the opinion polls. But these were similarly good reading for the Republicans in 1948, the year when it was observed that the polls went to the dogs instead of the other way around.

The writer, a former member of The New York Times editorial board, contributed this view to the Times.

Why Business Should Fear The Space Weapons Race

By William Rosenau

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Outer space is becoming the new Old West — a vast area untamed and full of opportunity. More and more world business is recognizing that billions of dollars can be made in this unregulated environment.

But, like the Old West, outer space also is teeming with gunslings and desperadoes. The United States and the Soviet Union are now initiating an anti-satellite weapons race. Without a treaty banning these systems, space will be like a frontier town without a sheriff — full of danger and inhospitable to investment.

During the last decade the world has come to rely on satellite technology for civilian benefit — in telecommunications, weather forecasting and so forth. Now we are beginning to understand the potential for multi-billion-dollar manufacturing enterprises in outer space. Recently the National Aeronautics and Space Administration identified 250 customers interested in having that agency launch satellites.

Alluring as this new economic frontier is, it is jeopardized by the growing military use of space. The superpowers have long employed satellites for surveillance, command and control, and for treaty verification. But the stability of space is threatened by an all-out anti-satellite weapons race, and by the probability that the Reagan administration also will try to develop space-based anti-ballistic missile weapons. The simple fact is that the militarization of space could make an already high-

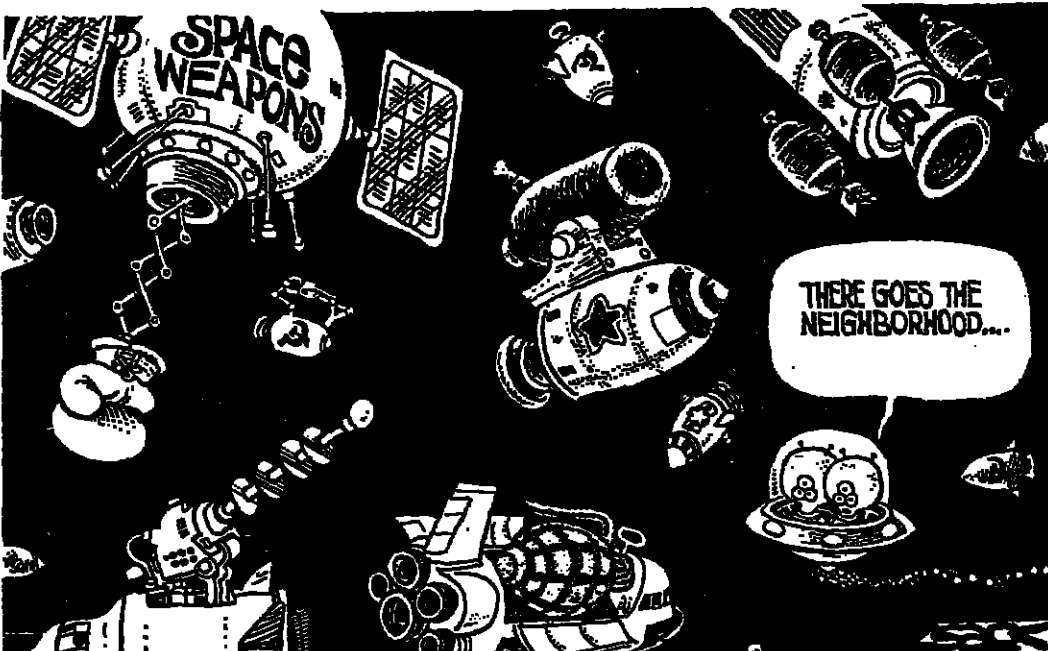
risk environment even riskier for private investment.

Since the early 1960s the U.S. business community has been keenly aware of the commercial possibilities of space. American Telephone & Telegraph, after concluding that a satellite would be cheaper than new trans-Atlantic telephone cables, launched its Early Bird in 1965. Satellite communications have become a multibillion-dollar enterprise.

Materials processing in space is another area of extraordinary potential growth. According to Congress' Office of Technology Assessment, silicon crystals for semiconductors, and biological substances such as interferon, can be produced far more efficiently in the low-gravity environment of space than they can on Earth.

The potential for space manufacturing has already resulted in business deals. GTE Corp., McDonnell Douglas and Johnson & Johnson's Ortho Pharmaceuticals have entered into a joint-endorsement agreement with NASA, under which the companies are investing heavily in research on space-based drug production. These companies accept that space is a high-risk, long-term investment environment. What most of them do not mention — at least not publicly — is that an extraterrestrial arms race, in which hundreds of sophisticated weapons might be deployed, could make space inhospitable to commercial enterprise.

The immediate worry is anti-satellite technology. Both the United States and the Soviet Union have had



anti-satellite capabilities since the 1960s, though the deployment of these interceptors was halted in the early 1970s. Now a new rivalry in the field is under way, one that will be far more menacing than its predecessor.

The most likely threat to business is an indirect one, such as efforts to create interference with communications. Telecommunications companies have said that it is not economically feasible to protect their satellites against anti-satellite weapons, but apparently they would accept the chance of losing one of their orbiters. To companies involved with materials processing, the astronomical cost of building and operating laboratories in space may not be worth the risk in a tense environment populated with such weapons.

The dangers are easier to comprehend when one considers space-based anti-ballistic missile systems. One such scheme, known as the

Jackson's Message: 'We're Movin' on Up'

By David S. Broder

CHICAGO — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson has won three battles in the Democratic presidential race that has changed the shape of U.S. politics. He has won the battle for credibility, he has won the struggle for survival and he has won a position of influence greater than any black politician of the past.

The full consequences of his achievements cannot be defined but they are being felt from here to the White House, where President Reagan's aides are alternately delighted and terrified by what they see Mr. Jackson doing.

"I can see this guy splitting the Democratic coalition with his demands," said one top Republican strategist, "but I can also see him turning out the vote that beats us."

Mr. Jackson has established his credibility in two important ways. At the verbal level, he has proved himself quick in debate and has shown he can translate a variety of issues into his own preferred idiom — a rhetoric of "empowering the poor" that has been absent from U.S. politics for almost 20 years.

At the level of numbers, where politics becomes starkly clear, Mr. Jackson has established his ability to win strong majorities of the black votes in almost every state where he has run, even against the urging of local black elected officials and Democratic Party leaders backing former Vice President Walter F. Mondale. In the course of the campaign, he has clearly established the base for future black candidacies for Congress and state offices.

Mr. Jackson has won the battle for political survival. He has come back from the low point of his campaign, less than two weeks in the past, when he was threatened with the loss of federal matching funds and mired in the "Hymietown" controversy. His apology for his verbal gaffe and his strong showing in the South brought him home to Illinois as one of the three finalists in the Democratic race.

The symbolic significance of that achievement was dramatized last Sunday when Mr. Jackson returned to the South Side headquarters of his own community-action group, Operation PUSH, no longer a neighborhood organizer but a certified presidential candidate, introduced and supported by the mayor of Chicago.

"We're movin' on up," he told his 2,000 followers, bringing both tears and cheers from the crowd. "At the '72 convention, George McGovern was the nominee... Reubin Askew was the keynoteer... I was just

fightin' for a seat in the hall... and I beat 'em in New Hampshire."

"Movin' on up," Alan Cranston — a powerful senator from California, and I beat him. Fritz Hollings. When he was governor of South Carolina, I couldn't use the bathroom in the state capitol. I beat Fritz Hollings. We're movin' on up."

John Glenn was up there orbiting the Earth when I was scuffin' for dimples down here. Now he is gone, and I'm still in the race. We're movin' on up."

The message, which caused a storm of emotion, has been recorded on the political seismographs of every other politician: Mr. Jackson has leverage. "I am at the apex of the triangle," he said at the Sunday night debate with Mr. Mondale and Gary Hart, "and that is the very opposite of [blacks] being taken for granted by the Democrats or written off by the Republicans."

More time was spent on civil-rights issues in that debate than in any of the forums since the marathon began in 1983 — and that was no accident. By denying Mr. Mondale automatic access to a monolithic black vote, Mr. Jackson has kept the pressure on Mr. Mondale while creating an incentive for Mr. Hart to compete for support in that same community.

Given the closeness of the Mondale-Hart contest and the strong civil-rights position of both men, Mr. Jackson really can bargain for specific policy concessions, if he wishes, as the campaign moves through New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Ohio and California, where the black vote will again be crucial.

There is even a chance now that the least likely scenario at the time Mr. Jackson entered the race last fall could develop. There is a possibility that Mr. Jackson's delegates could hold the balance of power at the San Francisco convention.

One of the senior black officials in the Carter administration and one of the top black elected officials both have suggested in recent days that they can see Mr. Jackson succumbing to the temptation of an independent presidential candidacy — a step that would virtually assure Mr. Reagan's re-election.

But the big black-vote turnouts he has drawn are viewed with apprehension in the Reagan campaign.

Mr. Jackson has gained so much power now that his use of it has become a critical factor in U.S. politics. That could not have been said of any black politician in the past.

The Washington Post.

Japan's Military — How Strong Is Strong Enough?

By Ken Ishii

TOKYO — It does not make sense for U.S. officials to keep pressing Japan to increase its defense spending without first resolving the interpretation gap between Tokyo and Washington on how strong a military force Japan needs.

Besides, the pressure is resented and could have a negative effect. The Japanese take their "peace constitution" seriously, and any suggestion that they are being forced to build up a military capability beyond the constitutionally sanctioned needs of self defense could ignite public protests the government could not ignore.

The basic premise under the U.S. Japan Security Treaty is that Japanese forces need only be strong enough to hold off an enemy until the Americans come to their aid.

But Washington believes that since Japan is now a major economic power, it can and should do more. As a result, Japan has agreed, for example, to assume responsibility for the defense of its sea lanes up to 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) from Japanese shores — a fact which U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger referred to with satisfaction in a recent report to Congress.

The problem is nobody has defined how many ships and planes Japan would need to protect such a wide expanse of sea. For Japan to develop a significant sea-lane defense within the current decade — the time frame the U.S. hopefully envi-

ages — it would have to double its defense budget, perhaps more, according to military analysts.

From the Japanese view this is out of the question. Even now, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is struggling with the consequences of having approved a 6.55 percent increase in the 1984 military budget which, together with increases in personnel, breaches the spending barrier of one percent of the gross national product.

The ceiling was established by the government in 1976 as a guideline, but Japan's GNP has not grown as rapidly as was then anticipated. Nevertheless, the one-percent figure has in the public mind become a symbol of Japan's determination never again to become a major military power.

Japan could "defend" its sea lanes up to 1,000 miles right now, using bases on Iwo Jima and Okinawa, but it would be a thin defense.

The kind of navy Japan would need would be certain to frighten Japan's Asian neighbors. Like the one-percent spending level, the 1,000-mile declaration is symbolic. The Defense Agency's 1983 white paper defines the role of the maritime defense force as "primarily" for the protection of Japanese ports, harbors and straits, and the protection of ships in "surrounding waters."

more is how the money is distributed. With personnel costs accounting for a major share of the military budget, a lopsided percentage goes for the 150,000-man infantry. The structure of Japan's military establishment harks back to World War II when an invasion of the homeland was a major possibility. Though it would be the Japanese and not the Americans who would shoulder the major burden in such circumstances under the joint security arrangement, the likelihood is virtually nil.

Half of the 6.55-percent increase in next year's military budget will go to cover salary increases for personnel. The remaining 80 billion yen or so (\$550 million) will buy four or five aircraft most. Defense specialists make another point. They say the Americans — and the Japanese in order to go along with the Americans — tend to measure Japan's military capability too much in terms of ships, planes, tanks and other battle equipment. Pictured this way, the country is sorely unprepared in the area of logistics and support.

The gap between how Americans and Japanese interpret Japan's military needs can be narrowed only when the gap is narrowed among Japanese themselves between the belief that they need only enough to defend their homeland, and the perception that Japan's military role should be measured within the framework of Western security in Asia.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTER

Hart: A Breed Apart

Regarding the report "Europe Asks 'Is Hart Another Carter or Another Kennedy?'" (March 16):

It is said that coming events cast their shadows before them. Indications show that Ronald Reagan will be in for another term after the presidential election. But this also reveals a trend — in future presidential elections after Mr. Reagan — in which Gary Hart looms large.

What separates Mr. Hart from other contestants is his freshness of outlook and a liberalism, which may not be very palatable to conservatives. Mr. Hart must know how to balance two opposing forces of U.S. politics: classical conservatives who view the world as black and white, and liberals whose altruism at times runs counter with the realities of life.

How to balance these forces is the biggest of all challenges. A successful president must know how to talk to both.

M. ELAHI, Geneva.

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Havana Lists Conditions to Leave Angola

Troop Pullout Could End Deadlock Over Namibia

The Associated Press
MEXICO CITY — Cuba has said it would withdraw its estimated 25,000 troops from Angola if a series of conditions are met involving South Africa and pro-Western rebels battling Angola's Marxist government.

The withdrawal, if it occurred, could help break a deadlock in negotiations to grant independence to the territory of South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, which lies between Angola and South Africa and is ruled by South Africa.

South Africa, backed by the United States, has said repeatedly that the presence of the Cuban soldiers is the only barrier to independence for Namibia.

Pressa Latina, Cuba's news agency, said the proposal for the Cuban pullout was outlined in a joint communiqué issued Monday following talks between presidents Fidel Castro of Cuba and José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola. Mr. dos Santos arrived in Havana late last week for talks with Mr. Castro.

The Prensa Latina dispatch from Havana, received in Mexico City, said the communiqué listed these conditions for Cuba to remove its forces:

"The unilateral withdrawal of the racist troops of South Africa from Angolan territory; the strict application of resolution 435-78 of the UN Security Council, with access for Namibia to its true independence and the withdrawal of South African troops that are illegally occupying that country; and the cessation of all types of direct aggression or threat of aggression against the RPA (People's Republic of Angola) on the part of South Africa, the United States and its allies."

"Added to these three requirements also is the indispensable condition... that all aid to the counter-revolutionary organization UNITA and any other puppet group cease on the part of South Africa, the United States of America and its allies..." it added.

UNITA — the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola — is a rebel group that lost a power struggle in Angola after the country gained independence from Portugal in 1975. Cuba sent troops to Angola to help the government battle the pro-Western UNITA guerrillas and other anti-Marxist rebels who are widely believed to be aided by South Africa.

In the communiqué, Mr. Castro noted "the heroism of the Angolan people" and Mr. dos Santos expressed "the infinite gratitude of the Angolan people for the internationalist aid of the Cuban people."

However, the conditions for Cuban withdrawal outlined in the communiqué are close to positions South Africa already has agreed to withdraw its troops from Angola, and a promise to halt support for anti-Marxist guerrillas battling Mr. dos Santos' government would be in line with a comparable pact signed Friday between South Africa and Mozambique.

Namibia is administered by South Africa under a post-World War I mandate from the old League of Nations. The United Nations repealed that mandate and demanded that the territory be given independence and hold free elections, but South Africa had rejected the UN resolutions.

Angola-Cuban Statement Attacked by South Africa

By Alan Cowell

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's promised withdrawal of troops from southern Angola seemed in jeopardy Tuesday night following a statement by Foreign Minister R.F. Botha criticizing a joint Angolan-Cuban communiqué setting the terms for a Cuban pullout from the former Portuguese colony.

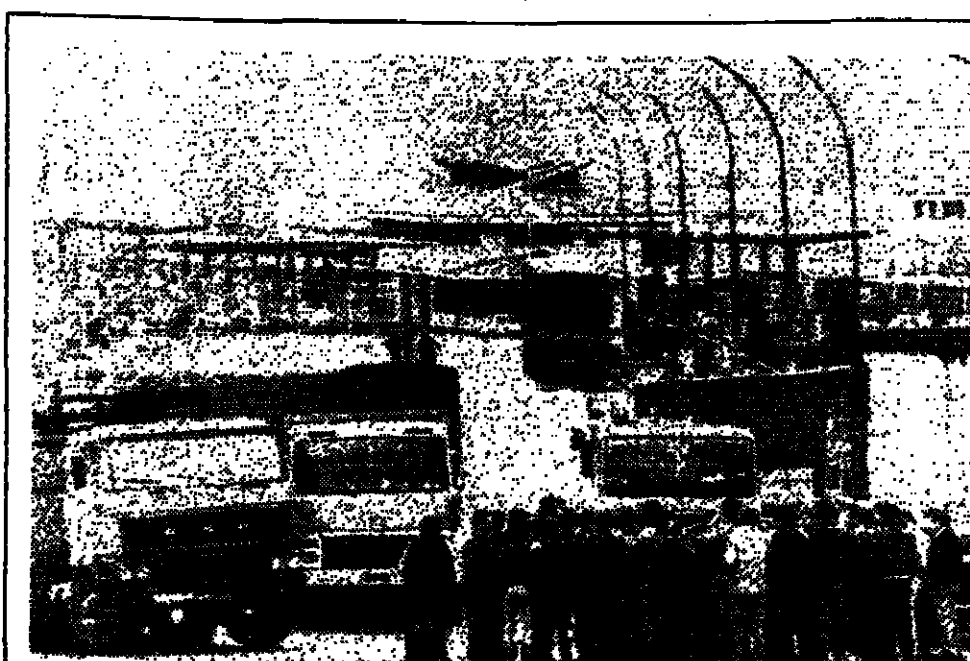
In his statement, Mr. Botha called for "an urgent clarification" of Angola's attitude toward an agreement made with South Africa in Lusaka, Zambia, last month in which the two nations agreed to establish a Joint Monitoring Commission to oversee the withdrawal of South African soldiers from Angola in conjunction with a freeze on military operations by insurgents from the South-West Africa People's Organization, known as SWAPO.

The insurgents, based in southern Angola, have been fighting South Africa's disputed control of South-West Africa, or Namibia, in a guerrilla war for more than 17 years.

South Africa's tough approach to Monday's Angolan-Cuban statement seemed to be a negotiating maneuver designed to force the Angolans to renew their public commitment to a truce with South Africa, at the expense of black nationalist allies, under threat of a renewal of South African military operations against insurgents on their soil.

The statement referred only obliquely to the conditions in the Angolan-Cuban statement and stressed, instead, a clause that had not been widely reported in Johannesburg because it seemed to represent little more than familiar rhetoric.

The clause, Mr. Botha said, referred to the Namibian insurgents and the outlawed African National



A group of French drivers gathered on Tuesday in front of their trucks, which are blocking the entrance of Spanish trucks at the border crossing north of Irún, Spain.

French Truckers Threaten More Blockades

By John Kifner

HENDAYE, France — French truck drivers threatened Tuesday to extend blockades of crossing points on France's border with Spain after talks among Spanish and French officials and truckers' representatives ended in deadlock.

The drivers, protesting attacks on more than 20 trucks by Spanish fishermen, said that if there were no further developments in the talks they would extend the protest beyond the five blockaded points Wednesday.

Basque fishermen have attacked French vehicles to protest the French Navy's firing on Spanish trawlers fishing illegally in the Bay of Biscay March 7. Six trucks were burned Monday.

Local officials said about 500 trucks were now idle at the Spanish frontier, although French radio said there were 1,500 blocked by the French drivers' action.

Poles' Habit of Getting Local News From Foreign Radios Vexes Warsaw

By John Kifner

WARSAW — There seem to be two kinds of news in Poland — what the newspapers print and what the people want to know.

Monday morning, for example, newspapers were filled with the news of the conclusion over the weekend of the big Communist Party delegate conference here.

But what most Poles wanted to know about was the latest development in the controversy over the government's removal of crucifixes from public schools. There was not a word on this in the official press Monday. Instead, people here hunched over shortwave radios to learn about their own country, largely through the increasingly controversial efforts of the resident Western press corps.

Poland once had what was regarded as one of the more independent presses in the East bloc. Now the papers have a drab sameness.

Instead, people get much of their news from the Polish-language broadcasts of Western radio stations, primarily the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, the British Broadcasting Corp. and Radio France International.

These radio stations, in turn, get much of their material from the dispatches of the 64 Western wire service, newspaper and television correspondents permanently accredited in Poland. The situation is much the same in other East European nations.

Thus, the Western press corps here is a kind of conduit through which news about Poland is circulated within Poland. Since many of the stories filed by the Western reporters concern Solidarity and other dissident sentiment, the authorities are increasingly vexed.

Perhaps the most striking recent example of government irritation concerned the affair of Wladyslaw

Sila-Nowicki, one of the country's best-known defense attorneys and a former Solidarity adviser.

A few weeks ago Mr. Sila-Nowicki wrote what he called an "open letter" to the Polish ruler, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, charging that the authorities had corrupted the system of justice to cover up the case of a young man who died of severe internal injuries after being held by police, and had framed and falsely charged a lawyer investigating the case.

Mr. Sila-Nowicki's letter was never officially published, although he said later he had sent a copy to PAP, the government press agency. But copies reached some correspondents, and others learned of it through clandestine news sheets circulated by the underground. They filed reports on it.

Within days, on March 1, every major Polish paper carried an identical article bemoaning the fact that "the latest sensation in the Western press, and especially in Radio Free Europe, is that some retired lawyer wrote an open letter. In a week's time, the news of the day may be that a party member's dog has bitten the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa."

[Polish authorities on Monday questioned Mr. Kifner, the author of this article, and Kevin Ruane, a BBC correspondent, about their contacts with Mr. Sila-Nowicki.]

The article was signed Jerzy Nowomieski, a byline that no one could recall seeing. The surname may be translated as "new urban."

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, when asked about the unknown writer, said only: "He has been published before."

The Nowomieski article gave the first official version of an incident last May in which undercover policemen broke through the back door of a convent and beat members of a church committee aiding Solidarity internees.

The gist of the description, which differed sharply from earlier eyewitness accounts, was that plainclothes policemen were suddenly set upon by what was described as "a band of intellectuals." None was arrested in the ensuing melee, although the area was saturated with hundreds of riot police.

That raid on the convent at St. Martin's Church, the death soon after of 19-year-old Grzegorz Przemyk, whose funeral turned into a

70 Said to Drown Off Ghana
ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — At least 70 people drowned last weekend when two boats capsized off Kormantsin, a small port on the coast of Ghana. Accra radio reported Tuesday.

Two weeks after Mr. Treholt's arrest in January on charges of passing classified material to Soviet secret police, five Soviet diplomats were expelled from Norway.

New Impasse Foreseen in Iraq-Iran War

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK — The war between Iran and Iraq appears to U.S. and other Western intelligence sources to be near another impasse, with the Iranians unable to rupture the long Iraqi frontier and the Iraqis unable to exploit their defensive successes.

It is possible, these sources said, that the Iranians, by combining their remaining regular forces and tens of thousands of raw but eager teen-age volunteers, will be able to pierce Iraqi defenses at some point.

But reports from representatives of NATO countries with embassies in Tehran say the offensives appear to strain Iran's limited logistical resources.

Two weeks ago, intelligence sources from these countries said, they expected an Iranian attack involving 250,000 men to be made from the hills facing Iraq's Missan province on the central front. But no such offensive developed, the sources said, largely because the assembly of such a large force and the needed supplies were beyond the capacity of the Iranian Army.

Most military analysts still expect an offensive but think the Iraqis know where it will begin and have moved reinforcements to the area.

Western intelligence sources said Iran's apparent inability to mount a decisive offensive was only one reason the deadlock was likely to continue. A second, they said, is the continuing failure of the Iraqi Army to exploit success in defense and of the Iraqi Air Force to use its quantitative and qualitative superiority against important targets on the front and in the rear areas.

The informants said one reason why the Iraqi Army ended not to follow up successful defensive actions was that its battalion and regimental commanders refused to make decisions in a developing battlefield situation.

Many decisions are handed to division or corps headquarters, then to the higher command in Baghdad, resulting in a loss of time and opportunities.

There are indications, however, that the Baghdad command is increasingly aware of this problem. President Saddam Hussein in recent speeches has stressed the importance of independent thinking by commanders in the field.

The air force has done little better. Although Iran has few fighters and they are poorly maintained, the Iraqis, military analysts say, have done little to use their superiority.

Iraqi sources, however, maintain that their air force is flying 200 to 300 sorties a day, attacking Iranian troop concentrations, communications and military depots. They say dozens of ships in the Gulf have been sunk by their aircraft.

But Western sources say they

have repeatedly found Iraq's claims of ship sinkings to be false.

The Iranian high command, analysts said, has made its share of

NEWS ANALYSIS

mistakes. They said a major one was mounting a vast offensive last month toward the southern Iraqi port of Basra.

The Iranians attacked over open ground with negligible air support and were cut down by Iraqi tanks and guns. This was a repetition of

the disastrous Iranian attack in the same area in the summer of 1982.

The Iranians, Western sources said, would have been wiser to attack in the central or northern sectors of the front, where the terrain would offer some protection. But in those sectors the highway system is poor, and concentrating troops and supplies taxes Iran's supply organization to the utmost.

According to Iraqi accounts, the attack Feb. 27 on Basra cost the Iranians 15,000 to 20,000 dead, and an offensive northeast of Basra on

Feb. 29 and March 1 took 19,000 lives. Western intelligence sources said there was no way to check these figures, but most NATO sources divide the Iraqi claims by two to get what they consider an approximate figure for Iran's losses.

In each case the Iranians made advances of a mile or two, regaining what they call Iranian national territory. This, one source said, made good propaganda in Tehran but had little to do with the outcome of the war.

New Testimony by Guard Contradicts Manila's Version of Aquino Shooting

By Abby Tan

Manila — A private security guard testified Tuesday that he saw blood on the back of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. as the Philippine opposition leader fell from plane steps on the day of his death last August.

The testimony was the strongest contradiction so far of the government version of Mr. Aquino's assassination.

Efren Ranas, 22, returned to the witness stand for the second time to say that his conscience bothered him and he wanted to tell everything he had seen on Aug. 21 when Mr. Aquino was shot.

He had testified on March 8 and told a fact-finding board that, after he heard the first shot, Mr. Aquino was still on the plane steps and he had his head tilted to the left, while two military escorts held him on both sides. He made no mention then of seeing blood on Mr. Aquino.

His testimony was corroborated by his two colleagues who said Mr. Aquino was still on the steps after they heard the first shot.

Mr. Ranas's testimony countered the government's version that Mr. Aquino was shot after he had descended the stairs and reached the tarmac. The government claims that a lone gunman, Rolando Galman, shot Mr. Aquino in the back at the behest of Communists. Mr.

Galman himself was killed by bullets fired by the soldiers.

There has been widespread skepticism about the government's version of events. Mr. Aquino, President Ferdinand E. Marcos's chief political rival, was returning home after three years in exile.

Mr. Ranas told the board: "It was as if he fell onto the ground, then I saw the escorts on either side release him and he fell onto the ground face down." In reply to a question, Mr. Ranas said he saw blood on Mr. Aquino's back as he fell from the stairs.

After hearing the first two shots, Mr. Ranas said: "I looked again and saw two men trying to lift the man in white into the van." He said

he saw Mr. Galman sprawled on the ground before Mr. Aquino was whisked off in a military van to a hospital. Mr. Ranas said he did not see how Mr. Galman was killed.

"The government version is shattered," said Raul Gonzales, president of the Philippine Bar Association, an observer at the hearing.

Earlier an American journalist, Sandra Burton, Time Magazine's bureau chief in Hong Kong, testified that security guards prevented journalists in the plane from accompanying Mr. Aquino out. Miss Burton was among 25 foreign correspondents who was with Mr. Aquino on the China Airlines flight from Taipei to Manila.

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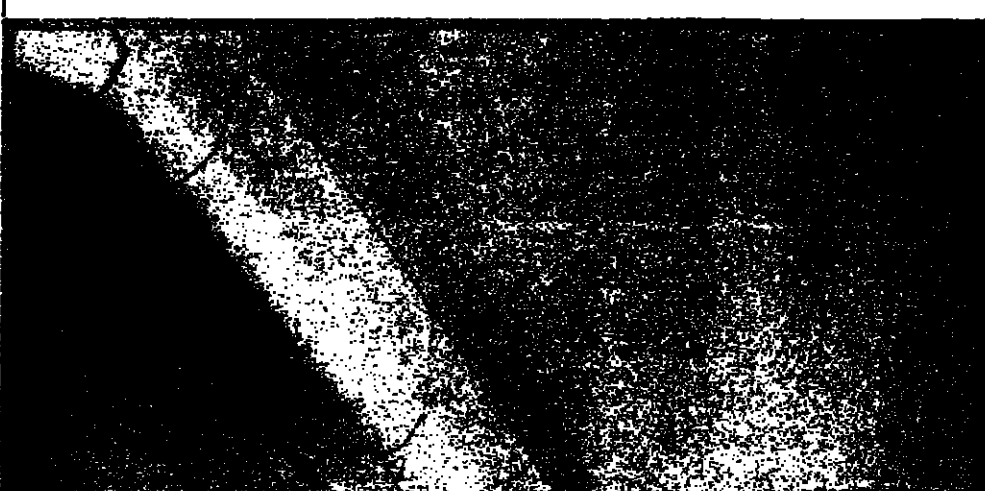
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ARTS / LEISURE

Americans Taking Over Belly-Dancing Scene in Damascus

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — The most benign invaders of the Middle East are armed with veils, fringes and beads.

In Syria, their conquest is nearly complete: Americans have taken

over the belly-dancing scene in Damascus.

And not just in Damascus. Women from California and Kansas are shimmying and undulating their way across stages to rave reviews in Cairo, Amman and other major Middle Eastern cities.

The queen of Damascus' belly

dancers is Tamara. Recently, she finished a three-month stint at the Orient Club, a favored haunt of Syrian military officers and politicians. Syrian television filmed her final performance and throngs of devotees came to say goodbye.

Several weeks ago, the Syrian minister of defense, Mustafa Tlass, came with his entire family to celebrate an anniversary and watch her dance. Recently, Rifat al-Assad, the president's brother, arranged for her to arrive in a cake at a dinner party for Abdul Salam Jalloud, Libya's second most powerful official.

She is striking: tall, slender, with long, wavy brown hair and huge jet-black eyes. At first glance, Tamara could pass for an Arab woman. Actually, she is Tamara Noel Elliot, whose father was a sheep farmer in Montana and whose mother comes from Kansas. She

grew up in Glendale, a suburb of Los Angeles, but confesses to always having loved "exotic things." As a teen-ager, she took belly-dancing classes along with other kinds of dance classes.

When Tamara was 17, she married a Saudi and moved to Mecca for three years. "I had to give up my dancing and live behind a veil," she said.

"I loved Farouk," she said of her former husband, whose father was a Saudi vice minister for religious affairs, "but that life just wasn't for me."

So Tamara abandoned Saudi Arabia, but not the belly dance. Since then, she has danced in cities throughout Africa, in Monte Carlo and on the French Riviera, even for the U.S. 6th Fleet.

She says her age is in the early 30s. She loves dancing in Syria, she said, "because they appreciate what I do and they're all the more intrigued because an American is doing it."

The precise origins of belly dancing, or Oriental dancing, as it is also called, are not known. But the art form is probably almost as old as dance and rhythm. It is believed to have developed from rituals of ancient religions.

No wedding or special family celebration in Syria or Egypt is complete without a belly dancer. The size of the band and reputation of the dancer are a reflection of social status in most Arab societies.

Belly dancing has had its periods of favor and disfavor, especially in

Egypt, where the dance was performed. In the 18th century, belly dancers were banned from the streets of Cairo. The heyday of Oriental dance occurred at the beginning of this century in Cairo, when princes and pashas frequented the Mohammed Ali Club and selected favorite dancers to support in lavish style.

Gamal Abdel Nasser attempted to restore respectability to the profession by banning the naked midriff. To this day, all belly dancers in Egypt wear body stockings.

Not so in Syria. Tamara's midriff is exposed, much to the delight of Syrian audiences.

Like most belly dancers, she makes parts of her costume. The costumes are extremely stylized and very expensive. One *badlah*, the basic costume that translates literally as suit, can cost between \$500 and \$5,000.

The *badlah* has four parts: the *soubien*, or bra; the *hezzam*, or girdle; the *juba*, or skirt; and the *abaya*, or cloak, which is worn when entering or leaving the stage. In some cases, an *atarha*, or veil, is used instead.

In Egypt, Nagwa Fouad, Fifi Abdou and Farida Fahmy, Cairo's most respected dancers, usually wear three different costumes and perform three separate dances. The first costume is the *badlah*, best known to Western audiences. The *thobe*, a long, tight-fitting dress that serves to accentuate the body's outline and movements, is worn while a slower, more subtle dance is per-

formed. The third dance is performed in a regional outfit of the dancer's choice.

Tamara wears only the *badlah*. What she lacks in terms of Nagwa Fouad's subtlety, she more than compensates for in enthusiasm. Syrians appear to enjoy her vivacious approach to their ancient dance. During her performances, men demonstrate their approval by clapping, yelping and waving the club's red napkins in a circle in the air.

Recently, two other Americans were belly-dancing in Damascus, including one at the Sheraton Hotel, which is Syrian-owned. Tamara said some of the American women had agents who booked them into Middle Eastern clubs and that others just arrived with tourist visas and looked for work. She said there seemed to be no special way to break into the business. She had an agent to help her in the beginning.

As for Syria, she said the owners of the Orient Club saw her perform in Spain and booked her on the spot. Tamara is not pleased by the influx of young American dancers into the Middle East. She said it had depressed the market. She refused to discuss her fees, but sources at the club said that good dancers in Syria earn about \$300 a night.

"These kids get up there and dance for about \$75 a night," Tamara said of the newcomers. "If this keeps up, they're going to destroy the dance and the market. It'll become just like actresses in L. A."



Tamara dancing at Oriental Club in Damascus

'Hotel New Hampshire': An Overlooked Film

By Vincent Canby

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "The Hotel New Hampshire," Tony Richardson's screen adaptation of John Irving's best-selling novel, is relentlessly faithful to the source material, which is to comic literature, including the works of Kurt Vonnegut Jr. and Joseph Heller, what whoopee cushions are to wit.

The movie looks great, but Irving's modern fable about the eccentric Berry family is less fabulous than flatulent. Like the novel, the movie is windy with aphorisms ("Life is serious, but art is fun") and vest-pocket-size admonitions: "Keep passing open windows"; otherwise you might jump out.

The members of the Berry family are nothing if not life-affirming, even in suicide.

In addition to Father (Beau Bridges) and Mother (Liss Banes), they are Franny (Jodie Foster), the elder daughter, who talks tough but is true blue underneath; Frank (Paul McCrane), the elder son, who early on announces that he is "queer," to the shock of no one, perhaps because he seems to have no sex life whatsoever; Lilly (Jennie Dundas), the younger daughter, who remains stunted at the height she reached at age 8; Egg (Seth Green), the youngest of the Berry litter, and John (Rob Lowe), the second son. It is John who narrates the tale, lifts weights with his crusty grandfather, Iowa Bob (Wilford Brimley), and lusts after his sister Franny, but who otherwise is a cipher.

Among the other all-too-colorful characters are a failed Viennese animal trainer named Freud (Wallace Shawn) and his aging bear State o' Maine; a young woman (Nastassia Kinski) called Susie the Bear because she is so insecure she wears a bear's suit; Miss Miscalriage (Amanda Plummer), who is supposed to be a Viennese terrorist, but acts more like a Dickens slavey,

and Ronda Ray (Anita Morris), a libidinous waitress at the Hotel New Hampshire.

A major problem, especially in a movie seen in one sitting, is that so many colorful characters tend to cancel one another out. The film's big comic set-piece — in which Franny, Lilly, John and Frank teach a lesson to the young man who raped Franny — works not even as fantasy, to say nothing of the comedy. It was done better in "Myra Breckinridge."

The performances are a mixed lot. Foster shows more flair than she ever has before, but she had better watch those maleds between classes at Yale. Dundas is sweet and solemn as the tiny novelist, and McCrane is stalwart as the homosexual brother. Bridges and Banes are straightforward and attractive as the parents, but Lowe, who actually looks like Foster, is colorless in every other way.

More than anything else, "The Hotel New Hampshire" is exhausting.

■ Other U.S. Films

CAPSULE capsule comments on other films recently released in the United States:

Marvin J. Chomsky's "Tank" is about Sergeant Major Zack Carey (James Garner), his wife (Shirley Jones) and his son Billy (C. Thomas Howell) who move to an army base in Georgia to take up new duties. Zack goes on the rampage when the sheriff frames Billy on a marijuana charge and sends him to prison. He climbs into a World War II Sherman tank that he has rebuilt, drives into town, destroys the sheriff's office and the telephone system, frees Billy and then — still in the tank — heads for Tennessee where he thinks Billy will get a fair trial. Vincent Canby of The New York Times writes "Tank" is as immediately forgettable as a lesser, made-for-television movie.

Fatima Statue to Vatican

The Associated Press

ROME — The statue of Our Lady of Fatima, from the central Portuguese town of the same name, will be loaned to the Vatican later this month, Pope John Paul II says. The statue will be displayed in St. Peter's Square next Sunday as part of celebrations for a Roman Catholic Jubilee of the Family, the pope said. The pope said he would entrust a "divided" and "threatened" world to Our Lady of Fatima during ceremonies for the jubilee.

The Redgrave 'Papers': A Monument to Old-Fashioned Theatricality

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Ever since 1867, in which year, as you may well not recall, an American called William Graham managed to get his hands on the secrets of Lord Byron's love life by the simple but then-revolutionary device of inter-

THE BRITISH STAGE

viewing the poet's dying mistress, there has been considerable fascination with the mechanics of gathering literary gossip. Henry James took the Graham story and turned it into "The Aspern Papers." Later Michael Redgrave took the James story and turned it into a play; last year there was a Spanish film called simply "Aspern" and the year before that an American dramatist (A. R. Gurney) moved the whole

affair back from Europe to the United States.

Now, to the Theatre Royal Haymarket, comes the first London revival of Redgrave's "The Aspern Papers," suitably enough in a production starring and partly sponsored by his daughter Vanessa; but though in Frith Banbury's stylish production we are safely back in that Venetian palazzo with the trunkload of love letters under the table and the old lady and her niece jealously guarding them from the prying critic, a good deal has changed since the original 1959 production.

There we had Flora Robson as the niece, a woman patently so desperate to escape the domineering old aunt and the ghastly palazzo and a lonely life that we could at once understand why she would be willing to offer up the precious letters in return for a promise of marriage by the critic.

Now we have Vanessa Redgrave in the role, a lady so patently attractive and in command of the situation that her motives become considerably more obscure. More-

over instead of Sir Michael himself playing the critic we have Christopher Reeve at his most woodenly earthbound, so the balance of the play has been drastically shifted and one cannot understand why Miss Redgrave would want to give up an apparently pleasant life in a more than usually gracious Venetian palazzo to go off with this somewhat underprivileged muck-raker.

Even Wendy Hiller, in wonderful form as the centenarian aunt, is considerably more lovable than previous inhabitants of the role, though this may be partly due to the fact that her great "publishing scoundrel" curtain-line is, most unusually in a Banbury production, played right upstage in the far corner of the set so that her actual death was totally masked from my seat by a large downstage table.

Nevertheless, like Dame Wendy's starchy wheelchair, the old vehicle creaks along well enough and should be seen, if only for the wonderful pitch of the Hiller performance, precisely halfway from Lady Bracknell to Miss Havisham. It may well be that the whole love-lorn-spinster-in-Venice subplot was better done by Katharine Hepburn in "Summertime" than here by Miss Redgrave, and that we lose a lot by the play's reduction to a two-act piece, but this remains precisely the kind of evening for which the Haymarket and its more elderly inhabitants on both sides of the footlights should be preserved as national monuments to old-style theatricality.

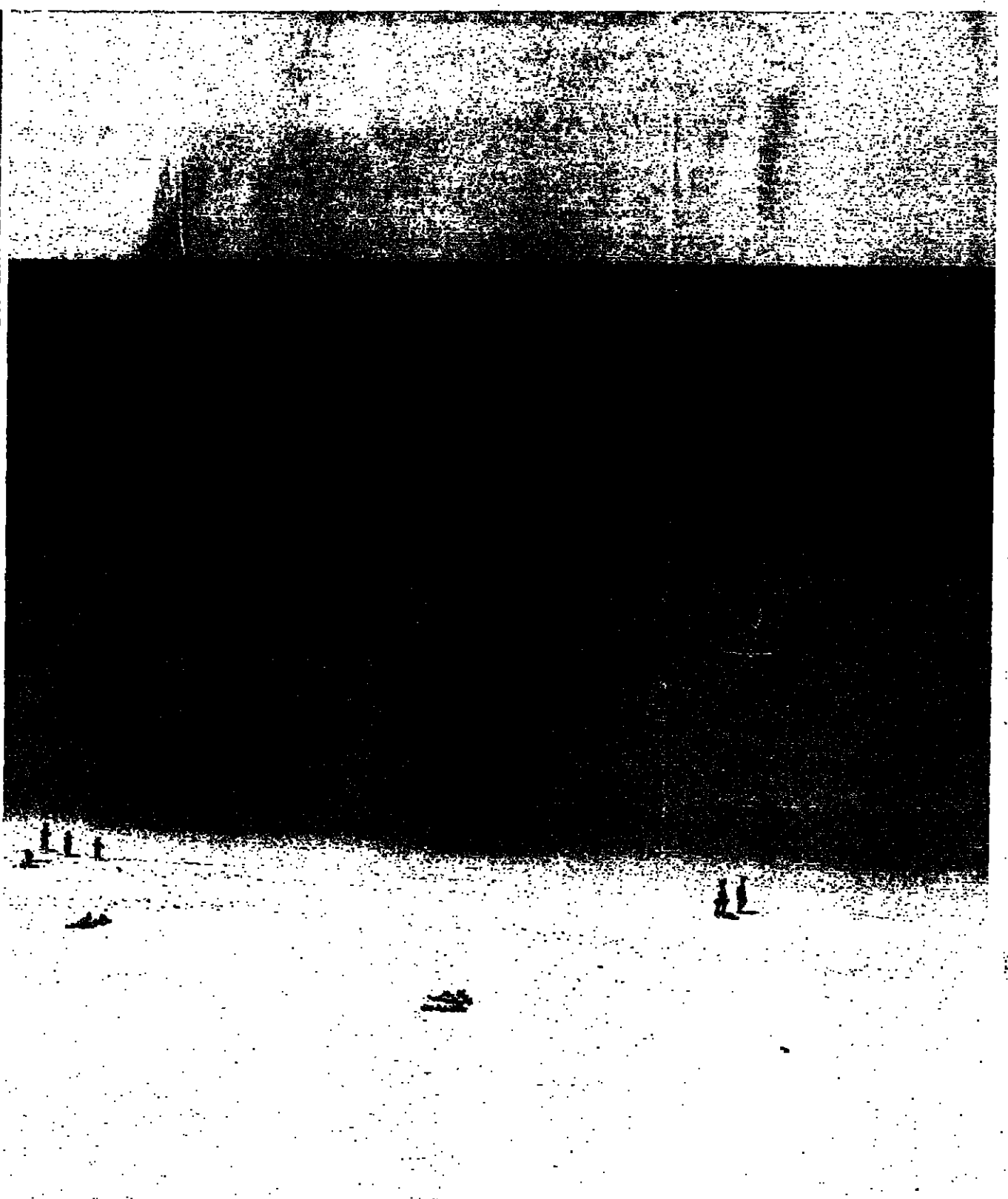
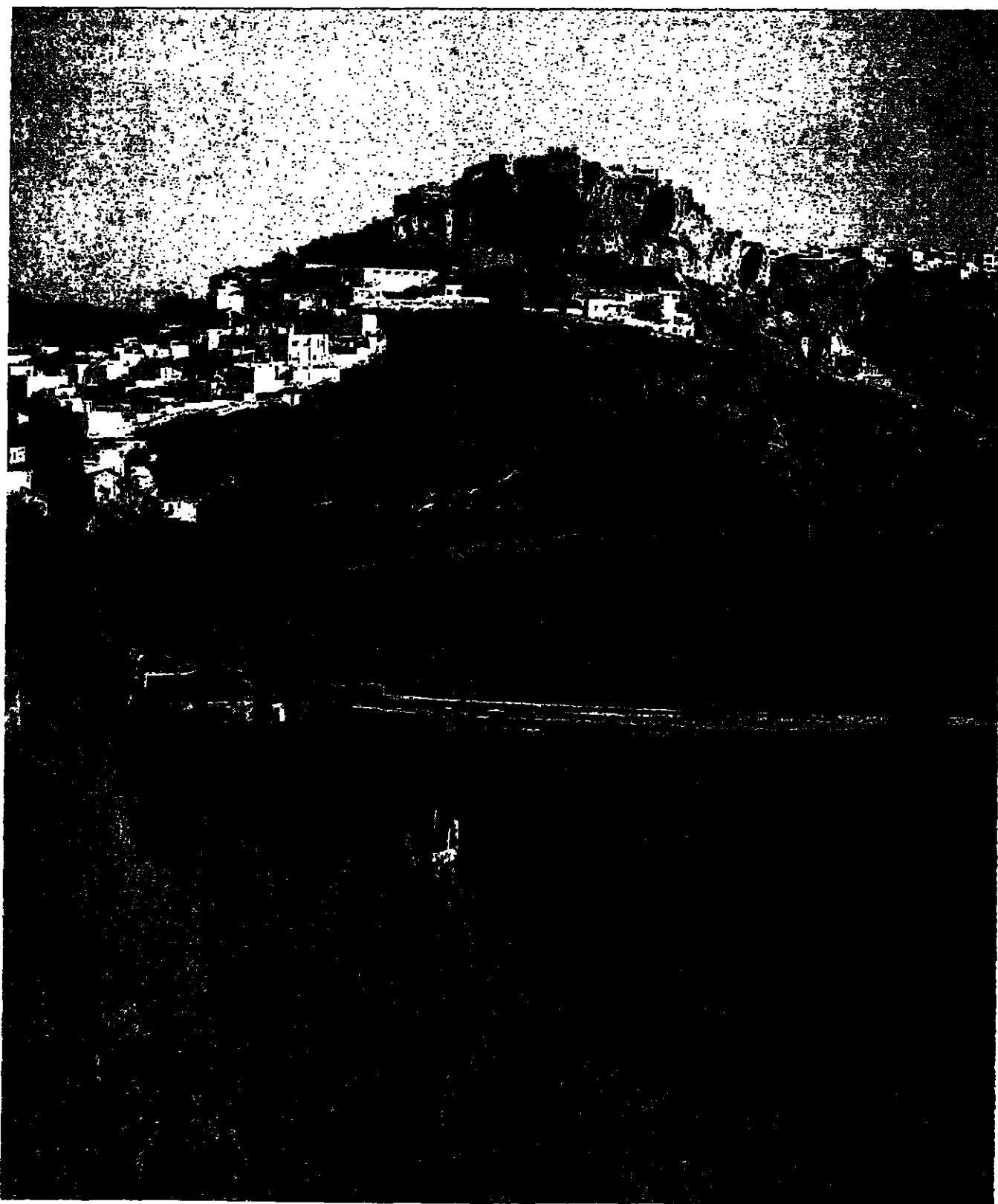
□ In the no-less Victorian sur-

roundings of the Palace Theatre Watford there can now be found a stylish and hugely intriguing revival of Edgar Wallace's "On the Spot." This was the original gangster play, written in 1929 after Wallace had been on a trip to Chicago to inspect the site of the St. Valentine's Day massacre, and its central character, Tony Perelli, is clearly meant to be Capone. The first production made a star of Charles Laughton (and incidentally established the reputation of Emyln Williams as his evil sidekick).

Whether belting out Gounod on an organ for the musical education of his suicidal Japanese mistress, or merely ordering another sudden demise ("When I put my marker on a man, he is not to die of old age"), Callow has rightly recognized one of the great leading roles of the century and he plays it up to and beyond the hilt.

True, some of the supporting

cast in Robert Walker's production are as yet a lot less sure of the convention here, and a lot less agile than Callow at walking that old Vincent Price tightrope between farce and horror. The accents also tend to range all over the United States and sometimes even back to Watford itself, but Walker has wisely stuck to the three-act form and when this shaky production settles in, it will richly deserve a London transfer and a long West End run, not least for the reminder that Wallace would have been the best Warner Brothers dialogue writer in Hollywood history. As Perelli memorably says of a doomed rival, "There won't be no Mike Feeney in the next phone book." Wallace did in fact once get to Hollywood, wrote "King Kong" and was brought home in a baggage-car coffin guarded by Ivor Novello. But that, alas, is another story.



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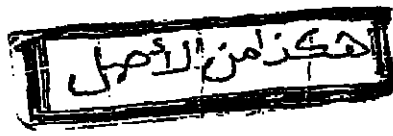
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INSIGHTS

Ballots and Bullets: Salvadoran Voting Won't Silence Gunfire

By Robert J. McCartney

Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — The presidential election in El Salvador on Sunday is unlikely to bring political stability or peace to this nation of five million people. Salvadoran and foreign political analysts say.

A government led by José Napoleón Duarte, the Christian Democratic candidate, would face strong opposition from the country's legislature, business community and death squads if elected.

One led by the candidate of the right, Roberto d'Aubuisson, would face strong opposition in the U.S. Congress and in his own country from poor farmers and the labor movement.

The principal candidate between the two relative extremes, Francisco José Guerrero, is showing poorly in the polls.

None of the eight candidates is offering proposals that seem likely to achieve a breakthrough in ending the four-year civil war.

The leftist guerrillas and their political supporters are boycotting the election.

Unless Mr. Guerrero, considered a centrist,

wins in an upset, the election could polarize the nation's politics with a victory by one of the two candidates at opposite ends of the Salvadoran political spectrum.

"Duarte would be in a position of having a brittle, weak government," a Salvadoran political writer said. "On the other hand, d'Aubuisson is unsalable to the U.S. Congress and U.S. aid would be jeopardized." It has been alleged by former the former American ambassador, Robert E. White, and others that Mr. d'Aubuisson has strong links to rightist death squads.

Sunday's ballot, which is to be followed by a runoff election between the two top vote-getters if no one receives an absolute majority, comes two years after the election of a Constituent Assembly.

Despite the possibility that it could worsen the political climate, the election will have the benefit of continuing to build a system of electoral democracy, political analysts said.

Barring fraud or widespread intimidation of voters, the election will enable the new president to assert that he governs with the consent of the majority.

After 50 years of military-dominated govern-

ments in El Salvador, the holding of the elections and survival of civilian rule appear to mark the most visible achievement of the Reagan administration's policy.

By contrast, little progress has been made in the government's war against leftist guerrillas, who have grown in number and expanded their area of control.

In the area of human rights, political killings by far-rightist death squads have not been eliminated, and there are few signs of establishment of an independent judicial and police system to rein in the assassination teams.

For the Reagan administration, the holding of the election thus represents one of its principal arguments in seeking to persuade Congress to increase military and economic aid to El Salvador, U.S. officials said.

The speechmaking, sloganeering and mudslinging of electoral politics have been fully evident in the Salvadoran campaign, which officially began in December.

It has touched all parts of El Salvador except the roughly 20 percent dominated by the guerrillas.

Every weekend, the candidates address crowds of farm workers and storekeepers usually assembled in rural town plazas.

During the week they give half-hour prime-time speeches on television.

Harsh rhetoric is employed by the two candidates who generally are described as the leaders. Mr. Duarte says that Mr. d'Aubuisson supports "Nazi-fascist terrorism" to defeat the guerrillas. Mr. d'Aubuisson, of the Republican National Alliance, routinely refers to Mr. Duarte as "the crazy man" and warns that he would deliver the country to Communism.

In addition to a clash of strong-willed personalities, this mutual hostility reflects the antagonism between the two candidates' political ideologies and the social groups that they represent.

Mr. Duarte is backed by the nation's large labor unions and organizations representing poor farmers, and his Christian Democrats carried out major land and banking changes when they participated in a junta that held power from 1980 to 1982.

These changes were anathema to large landowners, who appear to be giving strong backing to Mr. d'Aubuisson in the campaign.

Two wealthy businessmen said at a d'Aubuisson campaign dinner Thursday that if Mr. Duarte won they would support a move to remove him before the end of the five-year term. They did not say how they thought that would be done.

In addition to a hostile private sector, Mr. Duarte as president would face a Constituent Assembly controlled by a rightist majority. Human rights activists suggested that rightist political violence might increase if he won.

"How could it be much worse than it is now?" Mr. Duarte said when asked about the possibility.

If Mr. d'Aubuisson wins, it appears likely that his principal point of tension will be in relations with the U.S. Embassy.

The U.S. government has pledged to respect the election results, but it is known to worry that Mr. d'Aubuisson's reported involvement with death squads would seriously erode congressional support for El Salvador.

Like the U.S. Embassy, the Salvadoran Army has said that it will defend the election results regardless of the outcome.

El Salvador has avoided polarization between Mr. Duarte and Mr. d'Aubuisson for the past two years because Alvaro Magaña, the provisional president, was allied with neither.

The embassy is known to have entertained a hope that Mr. Guerrero, a former top aide of Mr. Magaña, might win as a dark horse.

Several party polls place him a firm third, but the reliability of partisan polls is open to question.

Regardless of who wins, a successful peace initiative does not appear likely to emerge from the election. While Mr. Duarte sounds most open to the possibility of dialogue with the guerrillas, his descriptions of a proposed "social pact" to achieve peace are vaguely worded.

The three leading candidates talk little in their speeches of how they would end the war.

The problem that blocked preliminary negotiations last autumn remains: The government refuses to consider any topic other than the guerrillas' possible participation in elections, and the rebels insist that it is unsafe for them to put up candidates without first obtaining a share of power in the government to stop the death squads.

U.S. Foresees Problems Regardless of Winner

By Doyle McManus

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, which insisted that El Salvador conduct a presidential election this year, is worried that the vote Sunday could turn into a setback for its attempts to win more military aid from Congress.

No matter which of the two leading candidates wins — José Napoleón Duarte, a Social Democrat, or Roberto d'Aubuisson, a far-rightist — State Department officials say the aftermath is likely to produce political difficulties in Washington.

Republicans and Democrats in the Senate and House have warned that they may oppose further aid increases if Mr. d'Aubuisson wins. He has been accused of ordering assassinations by rightist death squads.

"If we provide the money, who gets it — Duarte or d'Aubuisson?" Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, said last week. He is a ranking member of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

"I think it is of some consequence," Mr. Inouye said. "It's important to me."

Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, said: "D'Aubuisson is not among the favorites in this institution."

Mr. Inouye has announced that he will ask the Senate to shelve almost half of the Reagan administration's request for \$93 million in immediate military aid until after the election.

State Department officials, while remaining officially neutral, have made it no secret that they would prefer almost anyone to Mr. d'Aubuisson, candidate of the far-right Republican National Alliance. Mr. d'Aubuisson has twice been denied a visa to visit the United States because of his alleged connections with death squads.

The officials say that they expect Mr. Duarte and Mr. d'Aubuisson to finish first and second in the first round of the election Sunday and that Mr. Duarte will win the runoff election a month after that.

But even a victory by Mr. Duarte could present the United States with another problem. "If Mr. Duarte wins," said a U.S. diplomat monitoring the campaign, "we'll probably see a backlash from the right and an upsurge in death squad activity," and that, in turn, could hamper administration requests for more aid in Congress.

It is ironic, "almost poignant," an official said, that the elections, which were intended to lend some stability and legitimacy to El Salvador's government, have become a point of contention in the debate in the U.S. Congress over the aid that maintains that regime.

Mr. Duarte spent almost a week in Washington promoting his Christian Democratic Party to U.S. congressmen and reporters.

Mr. d'Aubuisson wanted to visit, too, but the State Department turned him down, so he made do with a delegation of lobbyists working out of the office of Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina.

Even the Salvadoran guerrillas, some of whom have promised a campaign to disrupt the elections, tried to sway the Washington press corps with a slickly produced information packet describing themselves as "a truly pluralist opposition."

The State Department was caught up in the campaign when Mr. d'Aubuisson pressed his application for a visa. Officials had hoped to duck the issue to avoid signaling their disaste to clarity. Mr. d'Aubuisson denounced them on the steps of the Capitol building.

Members of Congress worried aloud about the possible effect of approving or not approving new military aid while the campaign was under way.

Some even asked whether the United States should not step in to prevent a d'Aubuisson victory.

"If that takes putting the heavy hand of America into the political structure of El Salvador, so be it," said Senator J. Bennett Johnston.

Democrat of Louisiana. "Democracy isn't everything."

U.S. officials say this issue was debated within the administration several months ago when officers of the Central Intelligence Agency suggested that they could influence the results. But the State Department argued against the idea, pointing out that the election would confer little legitimacy on El Salvador's regime if it were discovered to have been fixed. The proposal died.

"Whatever the verdict of the voters is, that's acceptable to us," Secretary of State George P. Shultz has said repeatedly.

If Mr. d'Aubuisson is the victor, the State Department says it will try to work with him despite his alleged links to the death squads and his vows to "eliminate" every leftist in the country.

An aide to a key Republican senator said he foresaw long-term problems.

"If d'Aubuisson wins, you could see a full-scale split in the Salvadoran Army" between rightist and centrist officers, he said. "That would leave such a vacuum that the guerrillas could occupy half of the major cities."

Long before the elections were scheduled, those arguments were echoed within the administration. Officials such as Jean J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. representative at the United Nations, worried that the turmoil of an electoral campaign might divert the army's attention from the guerrilla war. They suggested that an election was needed less in San Salvador than in the perceptions of Washington.

But Mr. Shultz argued then that the trappings of democracy would strengthen the Salvadoran regime both at home and in Congress, and he makes the same case today.



Supporters of José Napoleón Duarte at a recent election rally in El Salvador.



Roberto d'Aubuisson waves to the crowd at a rally this week.

D'Aubuisson: Advocate Of a Military Escalation

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Asking "Who is Roberto d'Aubuisson and what will he do next?" is a popular game in El Salvador's capital. The answers do not come easily.

Associates say Mr. d'Aubuisson, 40, whose handsome, regular features appear so tense that one observer described him as "having clenched hair," prefers one-to-one dealing to committee-style decision-making.

"He will sit around a big table listening and then call someone over to the side to meet with him later," an observer said. "Then he really talks. He has the uncanny ability to manipulate other people, or to make you uneasy while you are asking questions."

While no one in El Salvador has been able to figure out how to win a military victory, or how to win support for reconciliation with the left, Mr. d'Aubuisson, the presidential candidate of the Republican National Alliance, has almost singlehandedly made mere talk of dialogue a ground for suspicion of being a Communist.

In his campaign for the presidency, he characterizes the Christian Democratic Party and its candidate, José Napoleón Duarte, as Communists. He alleges that Mr. Duarte, who he frequently refers to as "the crazy man," is allied with the leftist guerrillas.

Mr. d'Aubuisson has said there should be no negotiation with the guerrillas and promised "the rigor of the law for those who act against the sacred interests of the people."

As president of the country's Constituent Assembly until he resigned the post last year, Mr. d'Aubuisson managed to quash talk of dialogue with the left and is a leading advocate of a push for military victory in the four-year civil war.

As president, he is considered likely to press the battle by mobilizing parts of the country

that to date have not been touched by the conflict. "Long live the armed forces!" is a stock phrase at campaign rallies. Mr. d'Aubuisson was an army colonel until he was cashiered by a reformist junta that took power in October 1979.

Earlier this month, a former Salvadoran military official gave members of the U.S. Congress information implicating Mr. d'Aubuisson, among others, in the organization and direction of rightist death squads that remain active in El Salvador and are believed to include members of the armed forces.

Robert E. White, the Carter administration's ambassador to El Salvador, said last month, as he has often, that Mr. d'Aubuisson was involved in the operation of the squads and that he had "planned and ordered" the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero in 1980. Mr. d'Aubuisson has denied the allegations.

Mr. d'Aubuisson favors undoing many of the economic reforms imposed by Mr. Duarte's U.S.-backed provisional government in 1980-82, especially the nationalization of important exports such as coffee.

Mr. d'Aubuisson also has said that he would put leading figures of the country's private sector in charge of government ministries and agencies in charge of the economy. Major businessmen and landowners are thought to be key financial supporters of his campaign.

Mr. d'Aubuisson, a member of a well-known but by no means wealthy family, was sent to military school when he was 15 years old. Later, his mentor was José Alberto Medrano, a hard-line anti-Communist.

Political experts say that as an intelligence officer for General Medrano, he copied the files of other Salvadoran officials and used the information to inspire respect when he made his political debut in 1980.



Francisco José Guerrero

Guerrero: Favorite of U.S. and Army High Command

By Robert J. McCartney

Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — Francisco José Guerrero has been described as the Salvadoran presidential candidate who enjoys the tacit favor of the two most influential institutions here — the army high command and the U.S. Embassy.

The cheerful, outgoing lawyer offers these power centers an alternative to the other two leading candidates — José Napoleón Duarte, a Christian Democrat, who tends to be left of center, and Roberto d'Aubuisson, a far-rightist — who are considered too politically extreme by Salvadoran standards to easily form a stable government.

But Mr. Guerrero is fighting an uphill battle for conservative support and remains a dark horse, according to Salvadoran politicians and poll results that they distribute. One major drawback in voters' eyes is his party, the National Conciliation Party, which was known mostly for its corruption when it ruled the country with the army from 1961 to 1979.

As a result, Mr. Guerrero's main role in this election may come after Sunday's balloting. If

no candidate wins an absolute majority, and if Mr. Guerrero places third as the polls have suggested, then his support might decide whether Mr. Duarte or Mr. d'Aubuisson wins in the runoff about a month after the first round.

Opinions are divided about which way Mr. Guerrero would swing. But local party officials in several cities emphasized that the traditional conservative National Conciliation Party, although more moderate than Mr. d'Aubuisson, was much closer ideologically to him than to Mr. Duarte.

"We'll cross that bridge when we come to it; we're aiming for a first-round victory," Mr. Guerrero said when asked who would receive his backing in a runoff. He acknowledged, however, that it would be "difficult" to convince his supporters in the countryside to vote for Mr. Duarte, a longtime rival to his party.

Mr. Guerrero's campaign rhetoric emphasizes his position as the chief alternative to Mr. Duarte and Mr. d'Aubuisson. Suggesting that a victory by either would polarize the country, Mr. Guerrero presents himself as the candidate who could pull the country together.

"The other parties are the parties of insults; we are the party of conciliation," Mr. Guerrero

told a rally in Cojutepeque, 16 miles (about 26 kilometers) east of San Salvador.

Mr. Guerrero's reported appeal to the army leadership and the U.S. government derives from the problems that would be presented by a victory by one of the other two leading candidates. Mr. Duarte is disliked by the business community, some conservative army commanders and the far right. Mr. d'Aubuisson, of the National Republican Alliance, has been linked to rightist assassination teams.

Unfortunately for Mr. Guerrero, both the military and the U.S. Embassy have adopted public positions of strict neutrality.

Salvadoran politicians suggested that Washington's purpose in twice denying visas to Mr. d'Aubuisson was to encourage conservatives in El Salvador to support Mr. Guerrero.

Another possible indication of the U.S. view has come in news reports quoting embassy officials as privately pointing out the benefits of a Guerrero victory. These reports drew criticism from Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering, who repeatedly has declared that the U.S. government is neutral.

Mr. Guerrero's basic political strategy is to draw support away from Mr. d'Aubuisson's

party among businessmen and conservative peasants.

He has had little success with business but he is trying to win back peasant support that for years went to his party when it was the "official" party and was assured of victory regardless of the outcome of the voting. Many of these peasants switched to ARENA in 1982 elections, but the old National Conciliation Party has shown signs of revival since then.

Mr. Guerrero, 58, most recently served as chief aide of El Salvador's provisional president, Alvaro Magaña. In the 1970s, he was president of the legislative assembly and later foreign minister, where he earned a reputation as a master political operator.

"He was known for being able to take your socks without taking your shoes," the leader of a rival party recalled.

The other candidates in the race are René Fortín Magaña of the Democratic Action Party; Roberto Escobar of the Authentic Salvadoran Institutional Party, which is aligned with ARENA; Francisco Quirós of the People's Party; Juan Ramón Rosales of the Stable Republican Centrist Movement and Gilberto Trujillo of the People's Orientation Party.

NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Change
IBM	1,150,000	117.50	116.00	+1.50
AT&T	1,100,000	48.50	47.50	+1.00
GE	1,000,000	35.00	34.00	+1.00
AMC	900,000	15.00	14.00	+1.00
AMT	800,000	12.00	11.00	+1.00
AMR	700,000	10.00	9.00	+1.00
AMN	600,000	8.00	7.00	+1.00
AMT	500,000	6.00	5.00	+1.00
AMT	400,000	4.00	3.00	+1.00
AMT	300,000	2.00	1.00	+1.00

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1172.50	1181.15	1162.50	1175.00
Transp	126.50	128.25	124.50	127.00
Comp	499.50	504.25	494.50	499.00

NYSE Index				
Category	High	Low	Open	Close
Composite	1181.15	1162.50	1172.50	1175.00
Indus	1181.15	1162.50	1172.50	1175.00
Transp	128.25	124.50	126.50	127.00
Comp	504.25	494.50	499.50	499.00

Tuesday's NYSE Closing				
Vol. of 4 p.m.	8:40 a.m.	Pre. 4 p.m.	Vol.	8:40 a.m.
		Prev Consolidated Close		

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No. 31,221

Opening for Talks Is Seen in Moscow

**Congressman Says Missile Plan
Rejected in '82 Can Be Considered**

By Charles L. Hughes
 Washington Post Staff Writer

MOSCOW — One of the Soviet Union's top officials, who has been seen in the past as a hardliner, said today that the United States' missile plan, rejected in 1982, could be considered for a new round of talks.

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Middle East Impasse

By Richard Goodwin
 Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union are at an impasse in the Middle East, and the chances of a breakthrough are slim, according to a top U.S. official.

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Summit Leaders Vow to Push for an Economic Recovery

U.S. Says 7 In 'Broad' Agreement

By The Associated Press
 Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Leaders of the seven major industrial nations vowed today to push for an economic recovery, and the United States said it was in a "broad" agreement with the other six.

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Western Leaders Doubt U.S. Recovery's Power

By Charles L. Hughes
 Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Western leaders are doubting the power of the United States to bring about a recovery in the world economy, according to a top U.S. official.

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Finland	F. M.	1,080	540	300
France	F. F.	900	450	250
Germany	D. M.	400	200	110
Great Britain	£	72	36	20
Greece	Dr.	10,800	5,400	2,950
Ireland	£. Ir.	90	45	25
Italy	Lire	195,000	97,500	53,700
Luxembourg	L. Fr.	6,600	3,300	1,815
Netherlands	Fl.	450	225	124
Norway	N. Kr.	1,160	580	320
Portugal	Esc.	10,000	5,000	2,750
Spain	Ptas	16,260	8,130	4,480
Sweden	S. Kr.	1,180	580	320
Switzerland	S. Fr.	356	178	98
The rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East:				
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INESS ROUNDUP

F Industries Agrees To Be Taken Private

The Associated Press
YORK — ACF Industries agreed to be taken private by a private group of investors led by the investment firm E.M. Pincus & Co. in a definitive agreement, announced Monday, subject to approval by shareholders and receipt of necessary financing.

The agreement is approved, the firm, WACF Holding Co., would sell ACF's W-K-M unit for about \$215 million to a private group of investors. That sale would only occur, if ACF stockholders approve the offer from the group.

There was no immediate comment from the financier, Icahn, who had indicated earlier that he would propose a two-stage ACF buyout that would be a \$56 a share, or about 11.6 percent, the report said.

is a diversified manufacturer company that serves customers in energy, transportation and general industry. Its W-K-M unit is principally engaged in the development and manufacture of valves, wellhead parts and other products and systems used by the energy industry.

ACF said it would hold a special shareholders meeting April 25 to vote on the agreement with WACF Holding.

Mr. Icahn leads a group of investors that holds about 27 percent of ACF's estimated 8.6 million common shares outstanding.

His proposal last December was that W-K-M be spun off to ACF's stockholders on a share-for-share basis. Mr. Icahn said the value of that transaction would be about \$25 a share. The second part of the proposal was for Mr. Icahn's group to buy ACF's shares for \$31 a share.

Last September, Mr. Icahn's group reached an agreement with ACF that gave ACF seven months to find another buyer.

IH French Unit In Cash Squeeze

Reuters
CHICAGO — International Harvester Co. said Tuesday in a stock-sale prospectus that its French subsidiary, IH France, will run out of cash by July 31 if current conditions continue. It said the unit might be plunged into receivership if it fails to obtain a debt restructuring.

If the subsidiary goes into receivership, Harvester said the parent company would be obligated to pay about \$22 million "under certain guarantees."

The trustee under receivership might also seek to assert a variety of claims against the parent company under French law, Harvester added.

"Subsequent failure of its other European subsidiaries could cause [Harvester] to write off the net book value of all of its European subsidiaries which, including IH France, totaled \$64 million as of Jan. 31, 1984," Harvester said.

Reliance Considers a Bid To Take Over Quaker State

By Robert J. Cole
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Reliance Insurance Co., which is controlled by Saul P. Steinberg, disclosed Tuesday that it was considering whether to seek control of Quaker State Oil Refining Corp.

Reliance said it already holds 1,962,000 shares, or 8.9 percent, of the Pennsylvania company and may seek enough additional stock to give it 20 percent. The announcement was made after the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Quaker State's stock closed Tuesday at \$19.375, up \$3.50.

Based on Quaker State's 22 million shares outstanding, the company is worth nearly \$350 million. Quaker State is a major producer of lubricants, fuels and waxes.

Reliance first reported its stock position in Quaker State last July. At the time, Reliance said it owned 1,966,195 shares, including 24,095 shares it converted certain Quaker State debentures that it held.

Reliance said Tuesday that it

sold the debentures last month, thus reducing its investment to the current level.

It said, however, that it intended to buy as much as 2,443,650 additional shares, to bring its holding to 30 percent, the minimum one a company can buy in another to qualify under accounting rules to add that percentage of the target company's earnings to its own.

Reliance told the Securities and Exchange Commission in a routine filing that it was considering whether to seek control of Quaker State by buying stock in the company or by making a public tender offer for stock. It said it might also propose a merger, a consolidation or even liquidation of the company.

The company also said it might seek to elect a majority of its own representatives to the Quaker State board through a proxy fight.

Reliance Insurance, one of a number of Reliance companies owned by Reliance Group Holdings Inc., said that Thursday that it had requested antitrust clearance to proceed with its takeover plans.

Cyprus Corp. Is Hoping to Buy Shuttle

By Ralph Vartabedian
Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — In what mark the beginning of an unprecedented move to commercialize space travel, Willard F. Rockwell Jr., the U.S. industrialist, has announced that his Cyprus Corp. will open talks with the U.S. space agency about buying a space shuttle.

So far, no private corporation has successfully owned and operated a manned space system, although several commercial efforts are under way to develop less complex unmanned launch systems.

Mr. Rockwell disclosed the plans Monday for the talks with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He said Cyprus would use the shuttle for a private launch service for communications satellites.

Whether Mr. Rockwell's company succeeds is likely to depend in large part on whether he can arrange financing for the purchase. At a cost of "about \$2 billion," the purchase of a space-shuttle orbiter would require the resources of several of Wall Street's largest investment banking firms, Mr. Rockwell said.

Only preliminary discussions have been made with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., Mr. Rockwell said. But "the financing doesn't scare me," he added.

Pittsburgh-based Cyprus is an investment firm that, under Mr. Rockwell's direction, has made several acquisitions of high-technology companies.

Mr. Rockwell is credited with building two small family-owned businesses into the Rockwell International Corp. conglomerate. He retired as chief executive of Rockwell International in 1979 but remains as a director and shareholder.

Rockwell International is the prime contractor to NASA for production of the shuttle.

Mr. Rockwell took control of Cyprus through a stock purchase in September 1981. He said he owns 15 percent of Cyprus.

NASA officials confirmed that they are ready to begin talks with Cyprus as part of an initiative to increase private-sector investment in space operations, a program outlined by President Ronald Reagan in July 1982.

Shipping Fleet Shrank in '83 For First Time Since '45

The Associated Press
LONDON — The world shipping fleet declined in 1983 for the first time since World War II because of recession, and the outlook for shipbuilding is uncertain, Lloyd's Register of Shipping said in its annual report, issued Tuesday.

There was, however, an influx of new orders during the year, up from 11.2 million gross tons in 1982 to 19.9 million tons in 1983, the authoritative report on worldwide shipping said.

The world fleet dropped from its 1982 peak of 424.7 million gross tons to 422.6 million in 1983, the report said, reversing the trend of constant annual growth since 1945.

The report said Japan and South Korea were building three-quarters of the world's new tonnage. Japan took 57.4 percent of the orders for new ships and South Korea, 19 percent.

Western Europe, which built 39 percent of new ships in 1974, was down to 11.6 percent in 1983, and the rest of the world was down from 19.3 percent in 1974 to 12 percent in 1983, the report said.

Small Firms Get Esprit

(Continued from Page 9)
BIM's founders and directors. As to the suggestion by the task force that the bigger companies in the team financially help out the smaller ones, most smaller participants in the pilot phase believe that's unlikely in view of the big companies' reluctance to have them as partners in the first place.

Another area where the smaller companies have had some problems in the trial period is the EC's requirement that there be at least two independent industrial partners not all established in the same country. "Already in the pilot phase there have been some problems," says a smaller participant.

"Some projects aren't working out because the team isn't homogeneous enough. One solution may be to set up a unique physical site to do the research in. Some of the research problems are so difficult you have to be in a Trappist monastery."

With limited resources available, it would be easier for smaller participants to be from the same member state. But political considerations make this difficult.

However, Esprit has not ruled it out completely in exceptional cases.

BIM has already had a taste of what belonging to the big league can mean for a smaller company. It has acquired two major new clients who were impressed with its ideas.

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 13th March, 1984.

PANY NOTES

Chem Hoechst Corp., a unit of AG, said its 1983 earnings rose to \$35.5 million from a year earlier. Sales grew from \$1.63 billion from 1982. The company said the earnings were a result of restructuring and economies.

Atlantic Corp. said that it declared an initial quarterly dividend of \$1.60 a share, payable on stock of record March 30.

Imoney Bull, the French vied electronics company, revenue to grow an inflation-adjusted 14 to 15 percent this year, which would exceed the average growth for the industry as a whole, the company's director general, Lorenz, said. The company also said that consolidated losses for 1983 narrowed from \$77 million to \$11.6 million. The company said it expects to operate profitably by 1986.

Citicorp said that it would raise its quarterly dividend to 51 1/2 cents a share from 47 cents.

Dayton Hudson Corp. said that it would combine its Dayton's and Hudson's department store companies into a single organization, beginning May 1. The new company will have annual sales of more than \$1.2 billion, Dayton Hudson said. The combined operation is to be named Dayton Hudson Department Store Co.

Ford Motor Co. is planning to discontinue operations in the Philippines by August, John Sagovac, the president of Ford Philippines, said. The decision results from substantial losses the company has incurred in the past five years and by problems in the Philippine auto industry.

General Electric Co. of Britain and General Instrument Corp.'s Jerold subsidiary have broken off plans for a joint project to produce and sell cable television equipment in Britain, GEC said. GEC said it would proceed alone with development of a "switched star" cable system.

W.R. Grace & Co. said that its American Breeders Service division signed a five-year scientific and technical exchange agreement for cattle semen and improved breeding information with the Soviet Union. The company said the agreement provides for the sale of "potentially several million dollars" of bull semen to the Russians over the next five years.

IRI, the Italian state industrial holding corporation, said it plans to offer two floating-rate bond issues valued at a total of 300 billion lire (\$183 million) with warrants convertible into shares of its telecommunications holding subsidiary, Stet. Both issues, to be offered April 2, and priced at par, will be for 150 billion lire. They will carry a first-half yearly coupon of 8.9 percent and a guaranteed minimum coupon of 5.75 percent. One issue will have a five-year and the other a seven-year life. Both issues will carry warrants to acquire 500 savings shares of Stet at the par price of 2,000 lire for every million lire of bonds held.

ITT Corp. has ordered about \$40 million of IBM-compatible personal computers from two Taiwanese companies, Multitech International Corp. and Mitac Inc. The two companies said they won orders from an ITT unit, Business System Group, to make 40,000 units each of ITT's new "extra" 16-bit microcomputer. Production is to begin in July.

Trans World Airlines said it agreed to make its worldwide airline schedules and fares available to personal computer and word processor owners via Compuserve Inc.'s executive and consumer information services. The system, which is to be available by Oct. 1, may be used to make reservations. The user cost is to be \$20 to \$40 an hour.

Firestone Plans To Divest Itself Of 3 Businesses

Reuters
AKRON, OHIO — Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. said Tuesday that its board had approved a plan for the company to divest itself of its steel-product, phone-product and passenger-restraint-systems businesses. The company said the combined annual sales of the three businesses units are about \$450 million.

Company officials told the annual meeting that the units will be sold as ongoing businesses. The company is discussing the sale of the phone-product business with a potential buyer but has not held discussions regarding the other businesses.

A spokesman said the units will be divested because they do not fit in with the company's long-term strategic objectives.

Firestone expects disappointing results in its second quarter, which ends April 30, its chairman, John H. Nevins, told the meeting. In the second quarter of last year, the company earned \$26 million on sales of \$913 million.

Rockwell International is the prime contractor to NASA for production of the shuttle.

Mr. Rockwell took control of Cyprus through a stock purchase in September 1981. He said he owns 15 percent of Cyprus.

NASA officials confirmed that they are ready to begin talks with Cyprus as part of an initiative to increase private-sector investment in space operations, a program outlined by President Ronald Reagan in July 1982.

Biotechnology Concerns Are Preparing for War

(Continued from Page 9)
...the hog for anything they can get," said Med Kellogg, co-founder of Med Technology Letter in San Francisco. Each alone says it has 1,400 patents outstanding.

...the fact that companies are seeking exclusive rights to fair-fair forms of life. Until recently, most of the patents issued to universities, have been only generic processes.

...ways of isolating genetically engineered materials and cloning them so that substances in nature — like insulin or interferon — can be produced in volume in the laboratory.

In general, process patents are not terribly lucrative because there is usually more than one way to make a product. For example, while more than 60 companies have obtained licenses from the University of California and Stanford University for fundamental gene-splicing techniques — developed by Professors Herbert Boyer, a co-founder of Genentech, and Stanley Cohen — license revenues are only \$3 million a year.

"We're seeing an industry in evolutionary transition," said Gerald J. Flintoft, a senior partner in the New York patent law firm of Pennie & Edmonds and a specialist in biotechnology. "The process itself

is of little economic significance, but we are just entering the stage of patents covering hot products."

The Biogen-Genentech dispute began in January 1980, when Professor Charles Weissmann of the University of Zurich, and head of Biogen's scientific board, filed for a European patent for the first successful effort to clone an alpha interferon gene in a bacteria.

Scientists, who separate interferon into three broad types — alpha, beta, and gamma — say Professor Weissmann's work has allowed alpha interferon to become the best-understood form of the protein.

Biogen quickly teamed with Schering-Plough of Kenilworth, New Jersey, to use the discovery in clinical trials, hoping to commercialize it. But the Biogen interferon included a string of 23 amino acids not present in the natural form produced in humans. Genentech, working with a Hoffman-La Roche unit in Nutley, New Jersey, filed a patent application later that year, and its interferon was much closer to the natural type.

Both companies still hold high hopes for the drug, although clinical tests have yielded disappointing results against breast and lung cancer. But the drug has proven somewhat effective against renal cancer, Kaposi's sarcoma — a rare cancer that often afflicts victims of AIDS, or acquired immune-deficiency syndrome — and in preventing the common cold.

Biogen, for its part, says that while the form of alpha interferon it is using in clinical trials differs somewhat from Professor Weissmann's invention, the improvements were "obvious," and thus covered by the patent.

"We made the basic discovery, and the mature form is completely covered in our patent," Dr. Gilbert said in Geneva recently. "We expect it will be the first truly significant commercial recombinant product."

How the dispute will be resolved is not clear. When the patent is actually issued later this year in Europe, Genentech and Hoffmann can oppose it. Or they could ignore it, attempt to market their own version, and await a patent-infringement suit from Biogen.

Kuwait Sees Rise In Oil Demand

Reuters
KUWAIT — Kuwait's oil minister, Sheikh Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah, was quoted Tuesday as saying that world oil demand was expected to rise by 1.5 million to 2 million barrels a day in the next three years.

He told Al-Watan, a daily newspaper, that production by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was expected to rise by 1 million to 1.5 million barrels a day during the same period. The latest industry estimates put OPEC production at 17.2 million to 17.4 million barrels a day, slightly less than its ceiling of 17.5 million barrels.

The United Arab Emirates' oil minister, Mansour bin Zayed al-Nahyan, said in Tokyo Monday that rising demand would enable OPEC to raise the ceiling to 18.5 million barrels by the end of this year and that prices were unlikely to be increased before the end of 1985.

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SPORTS

Wenzel, With Slalom Victory, Narrows Overall Gap on Hess

(By Our Staff From Despatches)
ZWIESTEL, West Germany — Wenzel, Liechtenstein, edged to her third World Cup victory of the season Tuesday, taking place in the women's slalom at this Bavarian resort. Tamara McKinney of the United States finished second in 1:31.96, while Wenzel won by 1.31 seconds.

Third was Perrine Pelen of France, who produced a superb charge after finishing 11th in the first leg. Brigitte Godthelf of Austria was fourth, followed by Dorota Tilkia.

Meanwhile, Pirmin Zurbiggen of Switzerland, already assured of overall World Cup title, Tuesday in Oppdal, Norway, won his second slalom victory of the season after being favored by early start.

The victory moved Wenzel, who seeking her third overall championship before retiring at the end of season, to 238 points, just nine points back of the leader, Erika Hess, 22, who began the day 26

points ahead of Wenzel, only managed to finish sixth. "I made some mistakes in the first run, several things went wrong in the second," she said.

The outcome meant that the World Cup will depend on results of Wednesday's giant slalom here and a special slalom in Oslo this weekend.

Said Wenzel: "This means it's going to be exciting right to the last race of the season and that's how I like it, even if I lose."

Wenzel, 27, had a combined time of one minute 31.77 seconds (44.54-47.23). "I knew I had to attack very hard on the second run (when she had the fastest time) and I was delighted it worked out," Wenzel said.

Annie Kronbichler of Austria, who the first run leader, finished 10th overall after making a costly mistake early in the second run.

More than 20 of the 69 starters failed to finish the icy 500-meter course, which dropped 140 meters through 58 gates on the first run and 60 on the second.

Among the prominent non-finishers was Roswitha Steiner of Austria, the leader in the World Cup slalom standings. She was taken to a hospital with a hip injury after a fall near the top of the course.

Zurbiggen was at a tremendous advantage starting first over a course that was technically difficult

to start with and very fast towards the end. The wear and tear caused by the early starters was responsible for the times becoming slower.

Liechtenstein's Andreas Wenzel was among those who suffered. He started 11th and managed only sixth place.

Zurbiggen still needs to win in Oslo on Friday to take the giant slalom title.

Giardelli, whose result Tuesday was his best ever in a super giant race, now has a fair chance of beating Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden for second place in the final overall standings. Stenmark had a disappointing day, finishing 21st.

The final men's slalom and parallel slalom races take place Saturday and Sunday. (Reuters, AP)



Pirmin Zurbiggen, a Swiss slalom skier.

- Women's Slalom Results
1. Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 44.54-47.23-1:31.77.
 2. Tamara McKinney, United States, 47.23-47.34-1:31.96.
 3. Perrine Pelen, France, 45.24-47.34-1:32.58.
 4. Brigitte Godthelf, Switzerland, 46.47-47.23-1:32.61.
 5. Dorota Tilkia, Poland, 44.55-47.34-1:32.72.
 6. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 44.59-47.23-1:32.75.
 7. Maria-Rosa Quirio, Italy, 46.54-48.08-1:32.75.
 8. Roswitha Steiner, Austria, 45.11-48.11-1:33.22.
 9. Heidi Hiltner, Austria, 45.43-47.71-1:33.24.
 10. Annie Kronbichler, Austria, 44.11-49.23-1:33.43.
 11. Olga Charvalova, Czechoslovakia, 45.47-48.12-1:33.51.
- Men's Super Giant Slalom Results
1. Pirmin Zurbiggen, Switzerland, 1:24.32.
 2. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 1:25.00.
 3. Jure Franko, Yugoslavia, 1:25.38.
 4. Hans Emu, Austria, 1:26.02.
 5. Markus Wasmeier, West Germany, 1:26.12.
 6. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:26.18.
 7. Hubert Strolz, Austria, 1:26.21.
 8. Peter Müller, Switzerland, 1:26.41.
 9. Guido Hinterseer, Austria, 1:26.41.
 10. Thomas Bärger, Switzerland, 1:26.79.
 11. Ueli Alex Garg, Italy, and Martin Hanst, Switzerland, 1:26.95.
 12. Bruno Kernen, Switzerland, 1:26.98.
 13. Steffen Kerschbaum, Italy, 1:27.07.
 14. Alex Juler, Switzerland, 1:27.09.

League Allows Purchase of Cowboys

Sale of Broncos Is Studied; \$70-Million Tag Said Highest for NFL Team

The Associated Press
HONOLULU — The sale of the Dallas Cowboys for a reported total of \$80 million to a group headed by Texas oilman H.R. (Bum) Bright won quick and unanimous approval of the National Football League's club owners Monday.

Meanwhile, the NFL is also studying the impending sale of the Denver Broncos. The team's owner, Edgar F. Kaiser Jr., said Monday that he has sold a majority interest in the team to Canadian businessman Patrick Bowlen, with Denver industrialist John Adams assuming a minority interest.

Terms of the agreement were not disclosed. But, according to the Rocky Mountain News, the selling price for the team was \$70 million, making the Broncos the highest-priced franchise in the league.

"I don't think there'll be any problem in getting NFL approval," said Kaiser, who lives mainly in Vancouver, British Columbia. Bowlen, 40, from Edmonton, Alberta, has wanted to own an NFL team for some time, according to Kaiser.

Kaiser, 42, chairman and chief executive officer of Kaiser Resources Ltd., purchased the Broncos on Feb. 23, 1981, from Gerald and Allan Phillips for a reported price of \$33.5 million.

my group and I are going to be even more involved."

Bright said that he expects the deal to be completely concluded in six to eight weeks.

While the purchase price was not divulged, reports have placed the price at \$80 million, \$20 million of which was needed to buy up the lease for Texas Stadium that lasts another 65 years.

Both Schramm and Bright indicated the ownership change would have no bearing on the status of Cowboys Coach Tom Landry, who also has been with the team since its inception.

In other developments on the first day of the week-long meetings:

- NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle said the league plans no hard-line actions for dealing with the challenge posed by the United States Football League. But he did say, however, that the NFL could move up the date of its annual contract draft. The USFL currently holds its draft the first week in January, while the NFL waits until the end of April or early May.

- Rozelle also said that the NFL will sign players with college eligibility remaining only if "forced to by law."
- He mentioned reports that New Orleans Saints owner John Mecom also might be considering moving his club, with Indianapolis a possibility.
- He said that it did not appear likely that the question of where Robert J. Irby's Baltimore Colts would play this season would be resolved at the meetings. Irby has been discussing a franchise move with officials from Indianapolis and Phoenix as well as with his present host city.

- Rozelle Cites Threats
- Among other developments Monday, Rozelle said that he had received two letters in the past year from Commissioner Chet Simmons of the USFL and one from a USFL owner he would not identify that "threatened" the league with anti-trust suits if the NFL took any action designed to damage the new league. The New York Times reported.
- Upshaw's comments came after he and Tom Condon, the union president, had addressed the owners and club executives in their morning meeting. It was the first time in more than 10 years any union leaders had been invited to address the owners. Condon said in the meeting that he hoped the union and management "could have a more amicable relationship than we have had in the past."

English Prepare for Invasion of Vienna

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — The vigilantes are out for Vienna.

Undercover agents, super informers, covert policemen, anti-terrorist and anti-riot squads are on alert. The English, you guessed, are coming to play: the conversion of one of the city's sophisticated capitals into a four-hour party-military state.

"We've made representation to Austrian border police and they're co-operating. They are extremely worried, as we are, but Austria is not a Common Market state and do seem willing to turn a known troublemaker. We are and they are, or else, are finished in Europe."

That is one of the reams and reams of war-like dispatches issued from Tottenham Hotspur football club. It prepares for Wednesday's FA Cup quarter-final second against FK Austria.

The match itself is relatively insignificant: a half-finished contest in the third round of the three European club tournaments. But as a challenge to law and order, and to future sporting relationships on a continent of 18 million registered

soccer players, Wednesday in and around Vienna's Prater Stadium is a crucial turning point.

It has been made so by two unenviable developments.

First the unintelligent, intransigent announcement that UEFA, the governing body of European soccer, would ban the next English club whose "supporters" commit hooligan acts abroad. And second that hundreds of so-called Chelsea fans are on their way to Vienna intent on violence that will cause Tottenham's expulsion.

One can well understand how UEFA is at the end of its tether with repeated British hooliganism.

and repeated British government inertia. But from the moment UEFA's secretary, Hans Bangert, uttered his threat (following a fine of 25,000 Swiss francs against Tottenham in November after fighting in Rotterdam), the repercussions of a third force entering the fray was inevitable.

It all stems from UEFA's naive belief that the hooligans are bona fide followers who actually care for the clubs whose colors they abuse. The English Football Association, which is closer to the problem and should after two decades know better, makes the equally crass assumption.

They are in a panic. They will not be told that disrupting the enjoyment of the majority is precisely the attraction to some of the louts who jump on this sport's bandwagon. UEFA and the English FA, under siege and behaving like shocked virgins, cannot see that ultimatums to close down grounds or expel clubs are irresistible attractions to the malevolent outsider.

Chelsea has been blighted for years with one of soccer's most insane hooligan factions. They invariably foul opponents' stadiums but have been known to dodge ferocious police precautions by diverting to a nearby ground to support rioting between innocent supporters at another game.

That, in essence, is what they plan to export to Vienna. One "Chelsea" skinhead boastfully spells it out:

"There'll be about 200 of us going and all we've got to do is stir a bit of trouble. It doesn't matter where — the town will do because it's safer — and Spurs will cop the blame. It should give us a bit of a giggle, and stitch up Tottenham at the same time."

Spurs, knowing that UEFA is hell bent on scapegoats and committed to making clubs responsible for any who purport to support them, are petrified. The club has informed UEFA, for what that is worth, of the Chelsea threat. It has reported that only 415 of the 1,500 English travellers to Vienna booked through official club channels.

It has also taken the unprecedented step of hiring its own security force — 50 handicapped men (plus six local bobbies travelling in plain clothes). They will be strategically placed to ensure that Tottenham followers are properly directed to segregated areas and ready to act on any information from fans prepared to name troublemakers.

Tottenham do not deny that this operation, costing £1,500 (\$1,040) is a calculated investment trying to ensure that potential income of £750,000 from this and subsequent European campaigns is not cut off by another one who long ago advocated that the British government offer to police its own idiosyncratic abroad. It would be foolish to cast aspersions on Tottenham's initiative. Yet without diplomatic interference, even this may have horrendous repercussions: What happens, for example, if members of the

Austrian "green beret" riot squad or the 1,000 Viennese policemen barge in and arrest a Tottenham vigilante for remonstrating with English fans?

What happens if one of the vigilantes is caught up in charges of serious bodily harm or even manslaughter?

It would be nice to forget violence here and now and insist it has nothing to do with play. Nice, but not necessarily correct.

From Prater Stadium, we learn that Robert Sara, FK's veteran right-back, is thinking of committing a little hooliganism of his own on Wednesday. He claims that Spurs' Graham Roberts deliberately caught him with an elbow and also a "brutal tackle" in the first leg, which Tottenham won, 2-0.

"Roberts," warns Sara, the 37-year-old experienced Austrian international, "will get my reply in Vienna even if it means I get a yellow card."

Sara is not, or was not when I last saw him, your typically skinhead. But his threat is utterly provocative and stupid and will not presumably escape the ears of East German referee Adolf Prokop.

Spurs also missed the opportunity to turn a sensible deal ear to Sara. "This player is seeking some sort of retribution," comments manager Keith Burkinshaw. "But Graham can handle himself. He clashed with Fara but he was strong, hard and fair. We've got to be aggressive."

They may have thought that we kicked them a bit in the first game, but that wasn't our intention.

I was not in the stadium and cannot comment of Sara's complaint except to say that Roberts is a noted "competitor" (soccer euphemism for hard man). It may shock sports lovers to learn that not all British competitors are graced with the Torvix and Dean images, but there it is: Roberts personifies the other variety.

Even so he is an innocent compared to the defenders of Barcelona, who will try to stamp out Manchester United's frantic attempts to retrieve a 2-0 deficit from their first leg Cup Winners' Cup encounter. Even with Diego Maradona and Bernd Schuster willing to turn out less than fully fit, Barcelona is in wretchedly barren form in the Spanish league, leaving their hunger to win at all costs in Europe even more extreme.

The game in Manchester can be won by Barcelona either way: by skill or by thuggery. We can offer the same prayer as the Spurs officials for that one.

Mercifully, a third English force in Europe is one that has learned to travel decently on and off the field. True Liverpool protests a messy one goal lead in Lisbon against Benfica's free-scoring Nene and Chalanha. True Liverpool was nudged off the top of its league for the first time in six months last weekend. But all aficionados know that a wounded Liverpool girds its loins for the right kind of revenge: not always flowing but usually purposeful and effective.

If fair play and flair play interest you, A.S. Roma might be ultimate horse to back in the Champions Cup. The Brazilians Roberto Falcao and Toninho Cerezo have got Roma flowing at last, feeding the goal-scoring Roberto Pruzzo, Francisco Graziani and Bruno Conti, their Swedish coach Nils Liedholm quietly, effectively goes against the Italian defensive grain; and a 3-0 lead to take behind the Berlin Wall to Dynamo Berlin is surely sufficient.

Brazilian samba at the European Champions Cup final in Rome? Now there's a pretty thought.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Hamilton, Witt Take Skating Leads

OTTAWA — Scott Hamilton of the United States, bidding for his third consecutive world title, took the early lead Tuesday at the World Figure Skating Championships. Hamilton won the first of the three compulsory figures. He was followed by West Germans Rudi Cerne and Jo Fischer. Brian Orser of Canada was seventh.

Catarina Witt, the Olympic gold medalist, won the women's compulsory figures event Monday. Kim Ivano, the Olympic bronze medalist in the Soviet Union, was second, followed by Manuela Ruben of West Germany. Elaine Zayak, lone U.S. woman entry, was ninth. Women's competition was to continue Tuesday with the two-minute short program. (Reuters, AP)

Michigan Beats Marquette at NIT

ANN ARBOR, Michigan (UPI) — Tim McCormick scored five of his six high 21 points in a 10-0 spur in the last four minutes of the game today night to lead Michigan into the quarterfinals of the National Invitation Tournament with an 83-70 victory over Marquette.

In the second round game, Notre Dame, led by Tim Kempton's points, beat Boston College 66-52. Xavier, Ohio, topped Nebraska 57, when John Shinko hit two free throws with seven seconds left; ita Clark defeated Lamar University 76-74, on Michael Norman's two 3-pointers with no time remaining; Tennessee, with Willie Burton king a 15-footer with three seconds left, edged Tennessee-Chattanooga 68-66; Southwestern Louisiana overcame Weber State, 74-72, in the overtime.

The third round begins Thursday with Xavier (22-10) at Michigan (20-12) and Santa Clara (24-8) at Southwestern Louisiana (22-8). Play timed Friday with Notre Dame (19-11) at Pittsburgh (18-12) and Memphis (21-13) at Virginia Tech (20-12).

Iran to Yield Title to Meet Hearn

NEW YORK (UPI) — Robert Duran said Tuesday that he will give up World Boxing Association junior middleweight title to fight Thomas Hearn for his World Boxing Council version of the 154-pound title on a 15.

Hearn, the veteran from Panama who has won titles in three different weight classes, has been ordered by the WBA to fight No. 1 ranked Mike Duran. Duran, however, had indicated that he will not face McCall and will voluntarily relinquish the title to meet Hearn. The site for fight has yet to be selected.

Meanwhile, it was announced Monday that Larry Holmes' defense of International Boxing Federation heavyweight title against World Boxing Association heavyweight champion Gerrie Coetzee has been set for June 8. The site of the scheduled 15-rounder has not been determined.

VHL Standings									
Pacific Division									
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GA	GF	PP	PK	OT
Talbots	45	24	12	102	328	355	75	78	1
San Jose	41	28	11	93	312	342	71	72	1
Los Angeles	39	30	10	88	318	321	72	70	1
Rangers	38	30	9	85	286	358	74	67	1
San Francisco	37	31	12	86	304	333	73	68	1
Atlantic Division									
Edmonton	42	22	7	91	266	240	78	79	1
Calgary	39	26	9	87	336	299	70	73	1
Quebec	36	30	14	86	302	303	72	70	1
Montreal	35	34	5	75	377	349	67	66	1
St. Louis	25	39	9	59	363	372	59	62	1
Campbell Conference									
North Division									
Winnipeg	37	29	8	82	334	314	71	71	1
Edmonton	36	30	7	79	367	341	70	69	1
Calgary	35	29	6	76	339	327	68	67	1
Quebec	34	30	6	76	339	327	68	67	1
St. Louis	34	31	9	77	341	343	69	68	1
South Division									
Edmonton	37	29	8	82	334	314	71	71	1
Edmonton	36	30	7	79	367	341	70	69	1
Calgary	35	29	6	76	339	327	68	67	1
Quebec	34	30	6	76	339	327	68	67	1
St. Louis	34	31	9	77	341	343	69	68	1
Midwest Division									
Edmonton	37	29	8	82	334	314	71	71	1
Edmonton	36	30	7	79	367	341	70	69	1
Calgary	35	29	6	76	339	327	68	67	1
Quebec	34	30	6	76	339	327	68	67	1
St. Louis	34	31	9	77	341	343	69	68	1
Pacific Division									
Edmonton	37	29	8	82	334	314	71	71	1
Edmonton	36	30	7	79	367	341	70	69	1
Calgary	35	29	6	76	339	327	68	67	1
Quebec	34	30	6	76	339	327	68	67	1
St. Louis	34	31	9	77	341	343	69	68	1
Midwest Division									
Edmonton	37	29	8	82	334	314	71	71	1
Edmonton	36	30	7	79	367	341	70	69	1
Calgary	35	29	6	76	339	327	68	67	1
Quebec	34	30	6	76	339	327	68	67	1
St. Louis	34	31	9	77	341	343	69	68	1

USFL Standings									
Eastern Conference									
Team	W	L	T	Pts	PP	PK	OT	OT	OT
New York	3	1	0	7	75	75	75	75	75
Philadelphia	3	1	0	7	75	75	75	75	75
Pittsburgh	3	1	0	7	75	75	75	75	75
Washington	3	1	0	7	75	75	75	75	75
Western Conference									
Team	W	L	T	Pts	PP	PK	OT	OT	OT
New Orleans	4	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100
Birmingham	3	1	0	75	75	75	75	75	75
Tennessee	3	1	0	75	75	75	75	75	75
Jacksonville	3	1	0	75	75	75	75	75	75
Memphis	3	1	0	75	75	75	75	75	75
Midwest Conference									
Team	W	L	T	Pts	PP	PK	OT	OT	OT
Chicago	4	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100
Indianapolis	3	1	0	75	75	75	75	75	75
San Diego	3	1	0	75	75	75	75	75	75
Southern Conference									
Team	W	L	T	Pts	PP	PK	OT	OT	OT
San Antonio	4	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100
San Antonio	3	1	0	75	75	75	75	75	75
San Antonio	3	1	0	75	75	75	75	75	75
San Antonio	3	1	0	75	75	75	75	75	75
San Antonio	3	1	0	75	75	75	75	75	75

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OBSERVER

The High Cost of Serving

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — After Ed Meese came to Washington to sit at the right hand of the president, he fell on hard times. I'd warned him it would happen. "Ed," I told him, "you know those outrageous government salaries everybody complains about — \$50,000, \$60,000-a-year? With the cost of living in Washington, you're going to be hard pressed for money. What have you been earning in private life?"

He changed the subject. Obviously, he had been pretty good to him in California. I'd seen a lot of others like him, a lot of others. In a city where the cost of living has made the dollar grow wings, those outrageous government salaries impoverish them all in the end.

That's why it was no surprise to answer the bell one midnight and find Ed on the doorstep. Could he sell his house in California, he said. It had been on the market, it seemed like forever. For the past 15 months he hadn't been able to make his mortgage payments.

"You want five bucks so you can get a hamburger?" I asked. That wouldn't solve his financial problem, he said. He wanted me to buy his house. Talk about being irked. Here was Ed, who wouldn't even wake up the president to tell him about the U.S. Navy shooting down airplanes in the Mediterranean, yet he'd waked me up to reject a hamburger.

I made me so angry that I'm afraid I yelled. "I'm withdrawing the hamburger offer," I shouted. "You guys got it only half right when you went around the country saying, 'There's no free lunch.' There's no free lunch snack either." And slammed the door on him.

I felt bad about that, especially after hearing that a bank later decided to carry him on the cuff while another fellow bought Ed's house and took a \$70,000 loss on it, after which one of the bank people became chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and another got a job at the UN, while the buyer became deputy undersecretary of the interior.

If I'd been quicker to oblige, I might have got the appointment as ambassador to the Vatican, a job where I could muscle the pope into

getting on the bandwagon like the rest of Western Europe by installing some intermediate-range ballistic missiles in St. Peter's Square.

Naturally, then, I was more gracious the next midnight that Ed turned up. He and his White House buddies had then had experienced the cruelty of the high cost of living and acknowledged it might even be a problem for the poor, to whom they were handing out free American cheese.

"Ed," I said, "I'm delighted to see you. Wait right here." And I ran to the pantry and brought him back a pound of imported cheese. Having access to the American cheese himself, I figured, he would need something a little more upscale.

Did this signify, he asked, that I could assemble the \$60,000 in personal loans he needed to make ends meet?

The crassness of this inquiry angered me so that I snatched back the cheese, slammed the door and threw up the window to shout at him. "There's no free midnight cheese, either. Ed!"

Well, you know the story — how a tax accountant arranged the \$60,000 loan package and wound up on the U.S. Postal Service's board of governors. I hated myself. If I'd behaved like a gentleman, I might have been powerful enough to get my mail delivered on time.

After that I kept my ear to the ground. The ground finally spoke: Ed wanted to borrow \$15,000. Mrs. Meese could buy some stock. When the doorbell rang at midnight, I was prepared, having emptied my bank account that day. "Ed," I cried, "I know you need a little loan, and I've got 50 bucks for you right here, and do you think it's too late to dump George Bush and slip me into the Number Two place on the ticket?"

Ed slammed the door and left angrily. I was puzzled at the time, but everything came clear later when President Reagan nominated him for attorney general. He couldn't afford to make an enemy of Vice President Bush, who would hold the deciding vote in the Senate if the Senators split 50-50 for and against giving him the job. Which is possible, the way things are going.

New York Times Service

Hal Roach: The Prince Of Silent Comedy at 92

By Alijan Harmetz
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In 1912, the Truism sank, and Hal Roach was discovered and Hal Roach got his first job in the movies — for a dollar a day, carfare, two sandwiches and a banana.

Hal Roach never managed to make the Truism into a one-reel comedy gag, but he certainly found good use for the banana. "We must have had somebody slip on a banana peel 50 different times," he says, a round-faced Irishman wheeling around corkscrew curves in his Buick Skylark. "You always tried to make somebody a nice guy, and somebody a bad guy. The nice guy — Harold Lloyd — never slipped, even if the bad guy arranged the banana peel for him. Oliver Hardy, who played the heavy before I put him together with Stan Laurel — must have slipped a dozen times."

Mr. Mack Sennett was the king of silent comedy. Hal Roach, who will be given an honorary Academy Award on April 9, was its prince. Mack Sennett's stable included the Keystone Kops, Mabel Normand, Fatty Arbuckle, and, very briefly, Charlie Chaplin. Hal Roach had Harold Lloyd, Will Rogers, Laurel and Hardy, and Our Gang.

At 92, he is healthy, hearty and rich enough to live "above the smog." In his prime, he owned a boat, six airplanes and 19 polo ponies and his polo team won the U.S. Western championship four times. He no longer plays polo or even golf, but in warm weather, he manages a few laps in his pool every day. It is his only concession to good habits.

"I drink a smoke," he says. He lights a brown cigarillo. "I eat everything I want. My brain's still active. I'll get up in the middle of the night to do figures. My mother took care of her own finances until she was 95. Most of the money I have to live on now is money I gave her and she turned into good investments."

Foot pressed down on the gas pedal, he twists his way up the

narrow mountain road that leads to the top of Bel-Air. Eighteen years ago he gave up his big house and the seven servants necessary to maintain it. Since then, he has lived in a cozy house on a flat spot near the top of the mountain. Starting from there, always adds spice to the trip down.

"I go all the way downhill in low gear, so I never have to touch the brake," he says jovially. The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences will give Roach his honorary Academy Award "in recognition of his unparalleled record of distinguished contributions to the motion picture art form." His other two Oscars are less pompous.

He won in 1931-32 for "The Music Box," a short exercise by Laurel and Hardy on the futility of trying to carry a piano up a flight of stairs. He won again in 1936 for "Bored of Education," 15 minutes of the bedlam of Our Gang kids could create out of anything.

Roach created Our Gang in 1922 after starting out his office window at a group of children playing in a lumberyard. He saw them as an antidote to the rough mini-adults dragged into his office by stage mothers, and he expected his new series might last a year. Roach and, later, MGM produced Our Gang shorts until 1944. As "The Little Rascals," they are still being seen on television.

But Our Gang came late in the era of silent comedy. What was it like at the beginning? Roach was 23 years old in 1915 when he hired his friend Harold Lloyd and produced and directed his first one-reeler.

"We'd pick people up on the corners in the automobile," he says. "There was no money. The only set was a piece of canvas, and each one-reel short cost \$350. We made one picture at the beach, one at an amusement park, one on a streetcar. It was the broadest kind of comedy. People were hit over the head. Somebody was always being thrown out of a scene

and landing on his rear end. I'd point to the extras and say, 'You make up for a drunk. You make up for a cop.' There would be a trash can in the park, so I'd tell our big tough guy to put it over the head of our little thin guy. Then the little thin guy would walk by the drunk who would think he was seeing things. He'd end by walking into the lake."

Hal Roach left his home in Elmura, New York, at age 16 — when his father told him to go see the world. His formal education had ended several years earlier when he was kicked out of both the local Catholic school and public school.

Before he showed up on a street corner in Los Angeles in 1912 and was picked as a cowboy extra, he spent a winter leading six-horse pack teams in Alaska, where on a good day the temperature was zero. "I sold ice cream from a horse and wagon in Seattle and supervised 300 horses and 20 mule skinnners on an oil pipeline."

Although he was only 20 years old, he had spent enough time in the saloons and gambling dens on the Barbary Coast of San Francisco to tell the director that the movie croupier was spinning the roulette wheel wrong. By 3 P.M. he was a \$5-a-day actor. Unlike Mack Sennett, Roach was able to accommodate his style to the more sophisticated audiences of the 1920s and 1930s. "At first we made pictures for nickelodeons, which were stores made into theaters," he says. "Then the big shots began making features for 1,000-seat motion-picture palaces. We had to change. Sennett stayed with the same kind of gags without stories. I began hiring writers. And before 1920 we were previewing our pictures. Audiences would like the person who was throwing the custard pie. If we wanted audiences to like somebody, we did a special scene. Once Harold Lloyd was broke and he had a hole in his sock. When he shined his shoe, he shined his leg to cover the hole. Once he was a doctor and he passed a little girl crying



A dollar a day, carfare, two sandwiches and a banana.

on the sidewalk and stopped to sew up her doll." He is wearing a canary-yellow cardigan and brown pants with such huge plaids that a steam engine could race down the lines. There is a large R on his key chain, an R on his belt buckle, a diamond R clasp on his bright yellow tie.

He has outlived two wives, two of his five children, and the two-reel comedy shorts that were killed by the double feature. His biggest mistake, he says, was not following his hunch to create what he calls "streamline 45-minute comedy features." Instead, he followed the trend to feature-length films and did well enough with them until Pearl Harbor. Among the movies he directed was "One Million B.C." Among those he produced was "Of Mice and Men."

"But feature-length comedies

need two stories," he says. "And the secondary story has to be as funny as the main story. Lloyd, Chaplin, all the others, were never as funny in features as they were in two-reelers. Keaton, Arbuckle, they could last at most 45 minutes doing what they did."

After the war, he turned to television with mixed success. In 1963, the Hal Roach Studios was torn down and replaced by an automobile dealership.

Hal Roach slips behind the wheel of the Buick and heads down the mountain in his daily game of tempting fate. The car moves faster and faster. The curves come quicker and quicker. No foot touches the brake. More speed. More curves. A laundry van looms unexpectedly on the other side of the road. A squealing stop at the gates of the Bel-Air Country Club. For this afternoon, at least, silent comedy is prospering in California.

PEOPLE

\$10-Million Bonanza: Pizza With Everything

Luka Aaron says she and her husband, Robert, a freight handler who moonlights as a guard, might travel, pay off their cars and put some money away for the grandchildren, but their only immediate plan for spending the United States' biggest lottery jackpot for a single winner — \$10 million — is to "go out and buy a pizza." The 54-year-old New York City housewife, who prefers to call herself a "domestic engineer," claimed the prize Monday after officials spent the weekend puzzling over who the winner might be. She will get the \$10 million in 21 installments of \$476,190 which, after the 20 percent tax bite, comes to about \$350,000 a year.

Yuri Lyubimov has been expelled from the Communist Party after an extended and outspoken stay in London, and there is discussion over his replacement in the theater he founded, an official Soviet source said Monday. There are many people in Moscow's Taganka Theater who seem to be against Anatoly Efros, who was chosen as Lyubimov's replacement as director, the source said. Lyubimov was fired earlier this month as head of the Taganka, the center of Soviet avant-garde theater since he founded it, 20 years ago. The Taganka Communist Party cell expelled Lyubimov Friday. The official grounds were his prolonged absence and "his actions" since he left Moscow, the source said.

A researcher who showed that the slightest genetic tremor can turn normal growth into cancer will receive this year's \$30,000 Bristol-Myers award for achievement in cancer research. Robert Weinberg, a biologist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is one of a small number of researchers responsible for an explosion in the understanding of cancer genes — bits of genetic material that lie in waiting throughout the body, ready to be activated to form cancer. The discoveries have led authorities to predict that the fundamental initiating events in cancer will soon be understood. Weinberg has shown that a change in a single chemical subunit — one of thousands in a cancer gene — can make a dormant cancer gene active and begin tumor growth.

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